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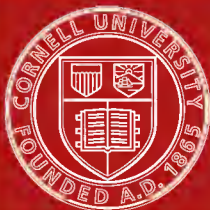
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History of Sheshequin, 1777-1902. Includ



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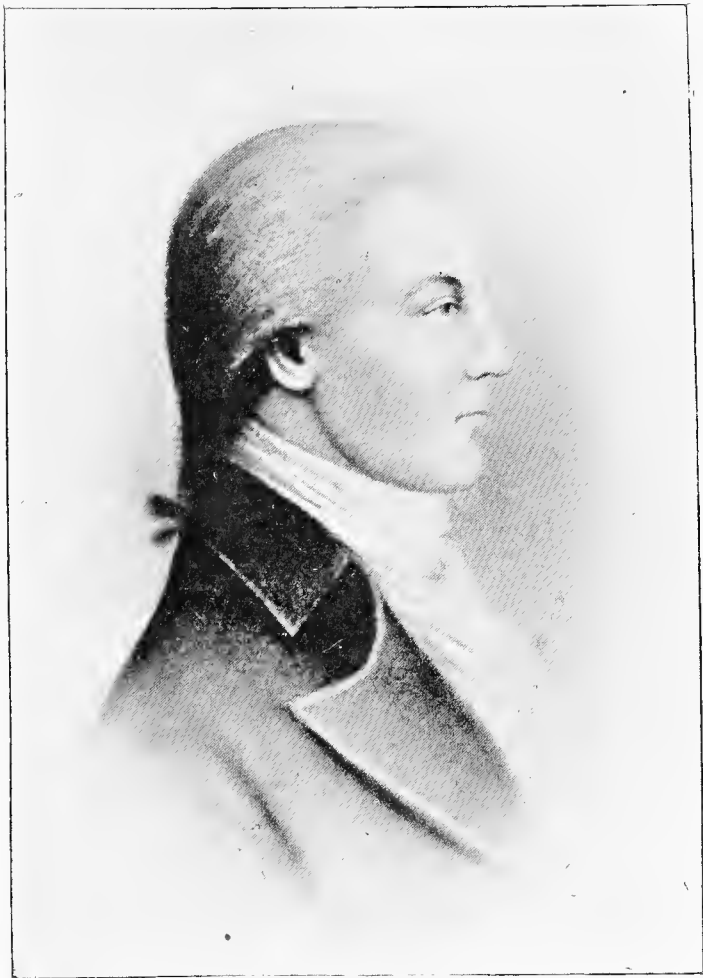


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JUDGE OBADIAH GORE.

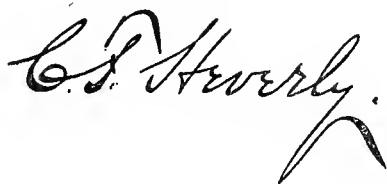
PREFACE.



Sheshequin—
what theme could
be more fascin-
ating? The allure-
ments of this beau-
tiful valley were
first known to the
Red Man. Here
he dwelt in peace
and at war for
many generations,
and the ashes of
his people mingle
with the soil along
the banks of the
Susquehanna. He

was destined, and a cruel race was swept away in the march of a conquering army. The brave men who had accompanied Sullivan up the valley, pleased at the prospect, returned to establish peaceful homes and pave the way for civilization. They were a Liberty-loving people whose lives had been eventful in the trying and fearful experiences of Wyoming. What a thrilling chapter in American history, bloody and beautiful Wyoming furnishes us! Sheshequin is scarcely less captivating, for

her pioneers helped to make *that* history. But other stalwart sons of New England, who had fought for the freedom of their devoted land, soon found their way to the shores of the Susquehanna and joined their compatriots in Sheshequin, thus forming a settlement, distinctively, of Revolutionary soldiers. The battle with the wilderness was begun, and other dauntless spirits joined in the struggle, suffering the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Finally, a grand achievement crowned the efforts of these pioneers and their faithful companions. They were noble men and women. Their deeds and virtues should ever be kept bright; and we should all revere the memory of "the Fathers and Mothers" for the valuable lessons their lives have taught us, and for the hardships and privations they so nobly bore, that we might enjoy the fruits and blessings of their labors. Accordingly this volume is most affectionately dedicated to Sheshequin's heroic pioneers, the men and women who founded the settlements, made the country what it is, and her loyal sons who offered their lives to save our country from disunion.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "C. S. Haverly." The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "C" and a long, elegant flourish extending from the end of the name.

Towanda, Pa., July 21, 1902.

SHESHEQUIN.

CHAPTER 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SHESHEQUIN is an Indian term and is believed to be derived from *Tschetschequannink*, signifying "the place of a rattle."

Sheshequin is one of the central townships of the county, Athens and Litchfield forming its boundary on the north, Rome on the east, the Susquehanna and Wysox on the south, and the Susquehanna on the west. The general shape of the territory embraced in the township is reetangular with a triangular projection at the north-west and south. From north to south the township has an average length of seven miles, and from east to west an average width of five miles, comprising an area of 35 square miles.

Broad fertile flats extend along the river three-fourths the length of the township. Beyond these the face of the country rises into hill-lands which slope towards the south and west. The greatest altitude is in the northern part where the lands are the most hilly. The township is well watered by the Little Wysox, Deerliek, Hornbrook and Spalding creeks and numerous smaller streams.

Forests of huge pines and oak originally covered the township with a thrifty intermingling of hemlock, chest-

nut, beech, birch and maple, and gigantic buttonwoods along the river. But little timber is left, and large and fruitful farms succeed. The soil is highly productive, even to the summits of the hills. All the cereals are grown profitably. Fine crops of tobacco are produced on the flats and the culture of small fruits made a paying industry. There is but little waste land in the township, and nearly four-fifths of all are under a good state of cultivation. The Sheshequin and Hornbrook flats are noted as being among the richest in the Susquehanna valley. Agriculture is the sole business of the people. Dairying is an important factor, and stock-raising a matter of secondary consideration.

The people are largely scions of the hardy and intelligent pioneers, who settled the township, and are a hospitable, industrious, patriotic and progressive class of citizens. In writing of the early settlers of Sheshequin, Judge Bullock says: "There was one trait of the inhabitants worthy of remark and of imitation, which was their avoidance of lawsuits. In attendance at our courts for nearly half a century, I was seldom, if ever, present at a trial of a suit between parties from that locality. I attribute the circumstance very much to the general influence of some of the aged members of that community, and have also thought its happy effects could be seen in the continued prosperity of the inhabitants. Instead of wasting their time and means at court, and in supporting constables, lawyers, sheriffs and prothonotaries, their energies were devoted to improving their farms, and in

making themselves and their families comfortable at home, in which they were eminently successful." As law-abiding, intelligent citizens the people of Sheshequin have always been among the most noted, and an examination of the records will show that several decades had passed before one of their number was convicted of crime. The following is the population as determined by the different enumerations: 720 in 1830; 1010 in 1840; 1455 in 1850; 1599 in 1860; 1596 in 1870; 1460 in 1880; 1272 in 1890; 1154 in 1900.

ORGANIZATION.

WHAT is now Sheshequin was originally parts of the Susquehanna company's townships of Ulster and Claverack, but being included in the purchase of 1768, its broad plains were eagerly appropriated by the friends of the Proprietaries. Accordingly there were grants made by the Penns, covering all the township lying on the river, thus bringing Sheshequin within the disputed territory of the rival claimants—the Susquehanna company and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. For many years Sheshequin was a name applied to the settlements on both sides of the river. Finally to distinguish the settlement on the west side of the river from that on the east side, the former was given the name of *Old Sheshequin* and the latter *New Sheshequin*. The names Ulster and Sheshequin came in with the division of Ulster township in 1820, as follows: At a court of quarter sessions of the peace, held at Meansville in and for the county of Bradford on Monday, the 6th day of December,

1819, before the said court was read the petition of George Kinney, Samuel Gore, Wm. Snyder, W. Brown and Jabez Fish, inhabitants of the township of Ulster, praying the court to appoint viewers to divide the said township, and that the Susquehanna river be the dividing line. Whereupon the court appointed John F. Satterlee, Stephen Hopkins and David Paine to view, etc. February sessions, 1820, the viewers report concerning said order as follows: "We, the undersigned commissioners named in the within rule of court, having met for the purposes therein mentioned and having examined into the premises, do report that although the territory within the bounds of Ulster as we now find it is not too large in our opinion for a township, yet in consequence of the township elections which happen to be in the spring of the year, often when the river is impassable, which renders it unsafe and hazardous in the crossing the same thereby depriving the people on one side of the river of the right of suffrage, therefore taking all things into consideration we believe the township ought to be divided and do accordingly divide the same, making the Susquehanna river the line between them, naming agreeable to the rule that part on the east side of the river *Sheshequin* and the part on the west side of the river *Ulster*, as witness our hands this 30th day of January, 1820. Stephen Hopkins, John F. Satterlee." Which at the same court was read and confirmed *ni si*. And now to wit, May sessions, 1820, was read a second time and finally confirmed and ordered to be entered of record. In 1822

a strip of land between one and two miles in width, lying between Sheshequin and Orwell, was taken from Wysox and added to Sheshequin on the east. In 1824, a narrow neck of land along "the narrows" was taken from Athens township and added to Sheshequin on the north. In 1831 a considerable area was taken from Wysox and added to Sheshequin on the south.

ORIGINAL TERRITORY.

WILSTER, a little more than half of which was included in Sheshequin, was originally granted by a committee of the Susquehanna company to Asahel Buck and others in 1775; but no survey or allotment being made, it was superseded by another grant, made Sept. 12, 1785, which was itself superseded by a third grant, dated July 23, 1786, and surveyed and allotted in the fall of the same year, and described as follows: "Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite the head of an island, about three-fourths of a mile below the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna; thence west two miles to a corner; thence south five miles; thence east five miles; thence north five miles; thence west three miles to the place of beginning." The following depositions of Judge Gore and Elijah Buck, taken Sept. 2, 1802, will be found to contain more fully the history of this township: .

"Before me, Thomas Cooper, Esq., one of the commissioners, under the Act passed April 4, 1799, entitled 'An Act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of lands within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county,' etc., personally appeared Obadiah

Gore, Esq., associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, and Elijah Buck, Esq., of Tioga county, of the State of New York, who, upon their oaths do swear, depose and say that on the 28th of August, 1775, on the application of persons (proprietors in what was called the Susquehanna Company), whose names are mentioned in documents A and B, hereto annexed, a grant was regularly made, according to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna Company, for a township containing twenty-five square miles, called Ulster, located on the west side of the northeast branch of the river Susquehanna. A true copy is hereto annexed, marked G.

"That the war breaking out soon after with the British and Indians, no effectual settlement was made in the said township under the said grant of 1775, the generality of the proprietors and settlers, claimants under the said grant of 1775, being called to the common defense of Wyoming and the neighborhood or having joined the army of the United States.

"That on the close of the war and during the fall of 1784 and the spring of 1785, these deponents, with upwards of thirty other persons, settled and resident within the township of Ulster, as located in the said grant of 1775, and being weary with the contest with Pennsylvania respecting the Susquehanna Company's claim, and desirous of living in peace and conformably with the laws of the State in which they were placed by the decision of Trenton. They, with the generality of the proprietors and settlers, were and have continued supporters of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

"That the sentiments of the undersigned deponents and other settlers in the old town of Ulster being commonly known, they were violently opposed on many occasions and their interests thwarted by many leading proprietors in the Susquehanna Company, then and now resident in Luzerne county, and who were and have continued universally hostile to the pretensions of Pennsylvania, in respect to the Susquehanna purchase, and opposers of any plan of compromise hitherto held out under the authority of the State.

"That being overpowered by the numbers of their opponents in the Susquehanna purchase, and unwilling to embark in any further contention and dispute, the undersigned, with other settlers of the old town of Ulster, acquiesced in the claims of an interfering township laid out by and under the patronage of their opponents, of the

description aforesaid, under the name of Athens, still existing and settled as a half share township and not recognized as one of the seventeen townships of the county of Luzerne, under the Act of April 4, 1799, and the supplements, in lieu of the old town of Ulster, which was entirely on the west side of the river, northeast branch of Susquehanna. These deponents and other claimants acquiesced in and accepted a new grant of the township of Ulster, the northern bound of which commenced at the south part of Tioga Point and extended on both sides the river Susquehanna. A copy of the second grant, as far as it remains perfect, is contained in document D. Document E is a list of the proprietors applying for the second grant, in conformity to the rules and regulations, of the Susquehanna Company. The boundaries of the town of Ulster, according to the location of the second grant, were not yet agreeable to the claimants and settlers of the town of Athens, who, having the guidance of the affairs of the Susquehanna Company entirely among themselves and their adherents, insisted that the town of Ulster should be placed lower down the river, and this was again consented to by the undersigned deponents and other settlers in Ulster, and a third grant was accepted in the year 1783, a copy whereof is contained in document F. Of the old town of Ulster, no regular survey was made, owing to circumstances of the war immediately succeeding the original grant, nor was a survey completed under the second location, as the third was granted about nine months only after the second. A copy of the survey under the three grants herewith presented being document G. If the old location of Ulster, under the grant of 1775, be established, it will include but few comparatively of the applicants under the law of April 4, 1799; the second will include all those who have applied under said law."

"DOCUMENT A.

List of the proprietors of the township of Ulster, Mr. Asahel Buck, agent, August 23, 1775 :

Catherine Draper, one-half share, one right, certified by receipt.

Elijah Phelps, one-half share, two rights.

Jonathan Buck, one-half share, one right, certificate.

Lockwood Smith, one-half share, one right, certificate.

Thomas Millard, one-half share, one right, receipt.

Aholiab Buek, one-half share, one right, certificate.
 Captain Joseph Eaton, one-half share, one right, certificate.
 Elijah Buek, one-half share, one right, certificate.
 Daniel Kellogg, one share, two rights, certificate.
 Abraham Broekaw, one-half share, one right, receipt."

"DOCUMENT B.

N. B. On another list exhibited, these names appear to have been added :

Stephen Shepard, one-half share, one right.
 Joseph Spalding, one-half share, one right.
 William Buek, two and one-half shares, five rights.
 Obadiah Gore, one-half share, one right.
 M. Hollenbaek, one-half share, one right.
 J. Jenkins requests the favor of being admitted.
 Asahel Buek, one share, two rights.
 Thomas McCluer, one share, two rights."

"DOCUMENT E.

(Documents C and D have not been discovered).

" List of proprietors for Ulster, July 21, 1783 (figures in parenthesis denote the number of rights belonging to the person whose name they follow) : Captain Simon Spalding (4), Captain Thomas Baldwin (3), Obadiah Gore (2), William Buek (2), Elijah Buck (2), Henry Baldwin (1), Joseph Kinney (1), Joseph Kinney, Jr., (1), Captain Joseph Spalding (1), John Spalding (2), Reuben Fuller (1), Widow Hannah Gore (1), Samuel Gore (2), Abraham Broekaw (2), Avery Gore (1), Captain Joseph Eaton (2), Captain Joshua Dunlap (1), Loekwood Smith (1), heirs of Aholiab Buck (1), John Shepard (1), Stephen Shepard (1), Colonel Nathan Denison (1), Joshua Jewel (1), Hugh Forsman (1), Isaae Baldwin (1), Chester Bingham (1), Adriel Simons (1), Nehemiah Defries (1), Abner Kelly (1), Benjamin Clark (1), Major William Judd (1), Captain Timothy Hosmer (1), Silas Gore's heirs (1), Asa Gore's heirs (1), Zera Beaeah (1), Lebbeus Hammond (1), Benjamin Bailey (1), Laurence and Sarah Myers (1)."

"DOCUMENT F.

Pursuant to a vote of the Susquehanna Company, appointing a

committee to grant townships to such proprietors as appear authorized to take up the same, I have, with the leave and approbation of said committee, located and surveyed a town on the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, beginning etc., which survey is made at the request of Captain Simon Spalding, Lieutenant William Buck and others, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the committee aforesaid.

(Signed) OBADIAH GORE, Agent."

"The above survey of a township called and known by the name of Ulster, is accepted and approved by us, the subscribers, to be and belong to the said Simon Spalding, etc., etc., and others, their associates, as part of their general rights in the Susquehanna Company's purchase, and the same is hereby granted and confirmed to them, their heirs, and assigns, agreeable to the votes of the Susquehanna company. In testimony whereof, we have signed these presents this 21st day of July, A. D., 1786.

(Signed) ZEBULON BUTLER,

JOHN FRANKLIN,

Committee."

CLAVERACK embraced half of Wysox and the Towns of Andas, Lower Sheshequin and a section of Macedonia. Permission was given Jeremiah Hogaboom and Solomon Strong, June 20, 1774, by the Committee of the Susquehanna Company for laying out townships, to locate and survey a township five miles square. In his report, which was accepted June 4, 1778, Hogaboom says :

"Pursuant to the votes of the Susquehanna Company of proprietors to locate and lay out townships to a number of proprietors, applying to take up a township, as will appear by said vote, I have by the approbation of the Committee appointed to direct the laying out of townships, surveyed and laid out a township on the East Branch of the Susquehanna river in said purchase, beginning at a place called and known by the name of Wysocks Creek, about five hundred yards below where said creek flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, at a white oak tree : thence south 59° west five

miles and sixty rods ; thence north 31° west five miles ; thence north 59° east five miles ; thence south 30° east five miles to the first mentioned bound, containing twenty-five square miles, exclusive of the river, lying partly upon each side of the river, which I have surveyed at the request of Col. John H. Lydius, Capt. Abraham Lansing, Baltiaser Lydius, Peter Hogaboom and others, their associates, proprietors in said purchase, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the Committee aforesaid.

JEREMIAH HOGABOOM,

Agent for said Proprietors."

"The above survey is approved, as witness our hands and seals.

ZEBULON BUTLER,

OBADIAH GORE,

Committee of the Susquehanna Co."

Under date of December 18, 1785, Zebulon Butler and Obadiah Gore of Wyoming, Committee for laying out townships, issued the following certificate: "This is to certify that Col. Jeremiah Hogaboom and Capt. Solomon Strong laid out and located a township on the Susquehanna river, in the Susquehanna purchase, agreeably to the rules and orders of the Susquehanna Company, and was granted to them by the Committee appointed for that purpose and are still entitled to it, provided they proceed to settle it by the first of May next."

According to the rules of the Susquehanna Company, Claverack was divided into fifty-three equal shares. It was called *Strong and Hogaboom's town*, they owning one-third of the whole number of rights in it. These two gentlemen were extensive land speculators, and, wishing to hold their claims, were active in securing settlers. In the autumn of 1800, Col. Benjamin Dorrance of Kingston and Col. John Franklin of Athens by the conveyance of former claimants, became the joint owners in Claverack of over twelve thousand acres of land, which they subsequently leased and sold to the settlers.

"In establishing his claim to lot No. 11 of Claverack, Abel Newell brought before the Commissioners, under the compensation law of 1799, John Strope, who testified that Capt. Solomon Strong told him William Webber was a settler under him, and that Webber came in the fall of 1786. It was shown that John Newell bought of Webber the year after (1787); that John was the father of Josiah and Abel. John, Josiah and Abel Newell are given in the Claverack list as set-

tlers prior to 1786." Arnold Franklin was a settler in Claverack in 1784 and was proprietor of a half-right. Ichabod Blackman held one share. In 1802 the following were among the claimants: Abel Newell (ten lots), Richard Horton (11), Gilbert Horton, Elijah Horton and Josiah Tuttle.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY.

Claverack was one of the "original seventeen townships" of the Susquehanna Company, which came into existence as follows: "Rumors of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Susquehanna Valley were in circulation. A few prominent men of Connecticut, wishing to know more of the country, sent a party to explore this region. They were charmed with Wyoming. Its broad plains, its rich soil and beautiful situation made it a paradise beside the sterile, rock-bound New England, and so favorable a report did they make that an association, styled the *Susquehanna Company*, was formed July 8, 1753, for the purpose of securing the purchase and effecting a settlement of the Susquehanna lands with the ultimate design of being erected into a separate colony by a royal charter."

At a meeting of the company at Albany on the 9th of January, 1754, Deacon Timothy Woodbridge was appointed to negotiate with the Six Nations for the purchase of the Susquehanna land. By the aid of Col. John H. Lydius of Albany, a deed was obtained from the Indians, for the company, of a large tract of land beginning ten miles east of the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one and fortieth degree of north latitude, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the

The Indians having become reconciled once more, the Connecticut people began to prepare for a second expedition to the Susquehanna country. Upon returning to their possessions in 1768-'69, they found them in the occupation of Stewart, Ogden, Jennings and others, who had reached the valley a few days in advance of them and had raised the flag of the Proprietary government. Here was a dilemma, what was to be done? There was but one alternative; either to retrace their steps to Connecticut, or stand their ground. They chose the latter. And here began that long and bitter conflict between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania men, known as

THE YANKEE AND PENNAMITE WAR,

which never became finally settled till the passage of the Compromise law of 1799, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Sometimes attended by bloodshed, sometimes reprisals only, but always a bitter and vindictive feud. The jails of the adjoining counties of Northampton and Northumberland were often filled with Wyoming prisoners, sent there by the authorities of Pennsylvania for trespassing on the disputed lands. And thus a series of murders, arsons, battles, sieges, arrests and angry personal disputes continued for more than a fourth of a century. These controversies related to two distinct questions—the right of *jurisdiction* and the right of *soil*. Both the charters of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, which were derived from the Crown of England, covered the territory in dispute, hence the result is obvious.

During the troubles incident to the "Yankee and Pen-

namite War," the Connecticut people were not daunted. The Susquehanna Company continued to grant new townships and settle them, occupying in all seventeen prior to 1782. Of these, four were in Bradford county, viz: "Springfield," "Standing Stone," "Claverack" and "Ulster." After fourteen years of bitter strife, Congress finally, at the instance of the State of Pennsylvania, with the concurrence of the State of Connecticut, intervened the federal authority to adjust the Susquehanna troubles. This body adopted a resolution, naming commissioners, who met at Trenton, N. J., in November, 1782. The commissioners, after a protracted session of forty-one days, during which the agents and attorneys on both sides discussed at length the subject of the troubles, decided, on the 30th of December, that the *State of Connecticut* had no right to the land in controversy, and that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all lands of right belonged to Pennsylvania. To this *decree*, as it has always been called, the two contending States, as well as the settlers, assented. It was now supposed upon all sides that the troubles had found a peaceful as well as final end. Unfortunately, such was not the case, and the confusion and strife became more bitter and disastrous than before.

Finally, in 1799, the whole question was arranged in the passage by the Legislature of the "Compromise Law." Under the terms of this enactment, commissioners were appointed to cause a survey to be made of all lands claimed by the Connecticut settlers within the "Seventeen Townships," previous to the decree of Tren-

ton, in which titles had been granted to them, according to the rules and regulations among them. They were to classify and value these lands and give certificates to the owners, upon the presentation of which, to the Secretary of the Land Office, on the payment of a small sum as purchase money, a patent was granted by the State. The purchase money to be paid was: For the first class, two dollars an acre; for the second, one dollar and twenty cents; for the third, fifty cents, and eight and one-fourth cents for the fourth class. The lands of the Pennsylvania claimants were also to be ascertained and valued, and when they came in conflict with the claims of the Connecticut men they were required to relinquish their title to the State and receive from the treasury, in full compensation for land of the first class, five dollars an acre; three dollars for the second, one dollar and fifty cents for the third, and twenty-five cents for the fourth. As soon as forty thousand acres should thus be released to the State by the Pennsylvania claimants, and the Connecticut claimants, who owned an equal quantity, should bind themselves to submit to law, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, then the Act was to take effect. This then provided for the settlers within the "Seventeen Townships."

But there was another class to whom no compromise was offered; these were the "Half Share men," or as they were sometimes called, the "Wild Yankees," who were induced to come upon the purchase in full faith in the validity of the Susquehanna Company's title, and for the

purpose of defending it from encroachment by the Pennsylvania landholders. For these, though they were for the most part industrious and honest men and would have made good citizens, the Commonwealth had a policy not of conciliation, but of extirpation, or in the language of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, "to cut them up by the roots." Toward these juries were allowed no discretion, and for them courts could show no mercy. To this policy, as may be supposed, these settlers did not readily accede, although many of the old settlers endeavored to persuade them to submit to the oppressive laws, which were attempted to be enforced against them, and trust to the generosity of the State to afford them relief. On the other hand, they were urged to maintain their claims at all hazards by such men as Col. John Franklin, the Satterlees, Colonel Kingsbury and the Spaldings of this county. In order more successfully to maintain their claim, they banded together under a league, each pledging to defend the other with money or force. As might be expected, acts of violence were committed and many things were done, which, in less exciting times would have been considered even by the proprietors as atrocious. Settlers under Pennsylvania title were driven off their lands, and surveyors who came to locate warrants were compelled to desist.

Col. Arthur Erwin of Easton, an extensive owner of lands in the northern part of the county, was shot dead while sitting in the door of the house of Mr. McDuffie of Athens; the Rev. Thomas Smiley, at that time living

eight or ten miles up the Towanda Creek, while acting as an assistant agent under the "Intrusion Law," was tarred and feathered. Col. Abraham Horn had been appointed by the Pennsylvania landholders to put the "Intrusion Law" in force, and at once entered upon his duties. In June, 1801, he came into Bradford county, but apprehending danger from the violent oppression of the people, he stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smiley had written to the agent that nearly all the forty settlers on Towanda Creek would renounce their Connecticut titles and purchase of the Pennsylvania claimants. A conference was held at Asylum. Mr Smiley was commissioned a deputy agent and furnished with the necessary papers. July 7th he obtained the signatures of nearly forty to their relinquishments and submissions and started for Asylum. A meeting was held and the "Wild Yankees" determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar Creek, Ulster and Sheshequin, armed and disguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Grantee's, then living on the Towanda Creek above Mr. Hale's. The party, learning of his lodging place, followed him, broke into his room, compelled him to burn his papers, took him near the creek, poured a bottle of tar over his head and beard, then adding feathers, the leader after giving him a kick told him he might go, but must leave the country. John Murphy, David Campbell,

Jacob Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw, Stephen Ballard and Benjamin Griffin were arrested for the assault, but the proof being insufficient the grand jury returned the bill *ignoramus*. It has been said that the man who carried the bottle of tar was on the grand jury, but as in this capacity he was supposed to take cognizance only of the facts proven, he was not expected to decide from his own personal knowledge, and therefore voted with the majority. Mr. Smiley removed to Lycoming county, where for twenty-five years he was pastor of the Baptist church in White Deer Valley.

Sheshequin, as Pennsylvania territory, has been included in the following counties : Northampton, from 1752 to 1772; Northumberland, from 1772 to 1786 ; Luzerne, from 1786 to 1804 ; from 1804 to 1812 that section of Sheshequin, north of Warren Gillett's, was in Lycoming county, and the balance of her territory in Luzerne till 1812, when Bradford county was formed. Under township jurisdiction, Sheshequin has been a part of Tioga, Ulster and Wysox.

THE RED MAN.

Sheshequin was originally the home of the Red Man. As known and called by him, it was *Tschetschequannink*, which embraced the plains and Indian towns along the river in both of what is now Sheshequin and Ulster. When first known to white man there was an Indian village at Ulster, but none on the east side of the river. However, there were many evidences, proving conclu-

sively that the Sheshequin flats had been the site of an important Indian town and an ancient burying ground. The *great Indian war path* entered Sheshequin near Breakneck, thence followed the course of the river to opposite the Indian village on the Ulster side, where it crossed, then traversed the west bank of the river to Tioga Point. Over this path great Indian war parties moved to and fro in their own bloody struggles, continued for three-quarters of a century, in the Susquehanna valley. Later, captives taken at the frontier settlements were marched over this route to Tioga Point and Canada.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Colonel Dorrance's Expedition.—Early in December, 1777, Col. Nathan Denison, commanding the Twenty-fourth regiment, Connecticut Militia, sent a detachment of eleven men under the command of Lieut. Asa Stevens, who came up as far as Meshoppen and took five suspected (Tories) prisoners, but deeming their force insufficient to advance further returned to Wyoming. On hearing their report, Colonel Denison, on the 20th of December, sent up a larger force consisting of one captain, five subalterns, seven sergeants, five corporals and ninety-three rank and file, in all one hundred and eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrance, who marched up the river as far as Sheshequin. A prominent Indian chief, whom the English called *Hopkins*, who had received from the British government a captain's commission, and was then residing on what is now the Culver farm, it was reported, was keeping several

prominent Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of these white people a party entered Hopkins' house, made him prisoner and commenced their search for the persons they were seeking. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. This was *the first blood shed* in this valley during the Revolutionary contest. Hopkins, however, recovered and was present at the battle of Wyoming.

Hartley's Expedition.—In September, 1778, Colonel Thomas Hartley* planned an expedition to Tioga Point and the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to destroy some Indian towns and break up some of their principal places of rendezvous. Colonel Hartley, in his report, says: "Our rendezvous was Fort Muncy, on the West Branch, intending to penetrate by the Shesheconunk

* Colonel Thomas Hartley, who conducted this notable expedition into Bradford county, was born in Berks county in 1748. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, he went to York and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in 1769. Young Hartley was early a distinguished and warm friend of his country, and signalized himself both in the cabinet and field. In 1774 he was elected by the citizens of York a member of the Provincial Meeting of Deputies, held at Philadelphia in July of the same year. The following year he became a member of the Provincial convention, held in the same city. The clangor of arms now began to resound in the East. Hartley espoused the cause of liberty and soon distinguished himself as a soldier. The Committee of Safety recommended a number of persons to Congress for field officers of the Sixth Bat-

path to Tioga, at the junction of the Cayuga, with the main Northeast Branch of the Susquehanna, from thence act as circumstances might require. The troops met at Muney the 18th of September; when we came to count and array our force for the expedition, it amounted to only 200 rank and file. We thought the number small, but as we presumed the enemy had no notice of our designs, we hoped at least to make a good diversion if no more whilst the inhabitants were saving their grain on the frontier. We began our march on the morning of the 21st, at four o'clock. We carried two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days' provisions. In our route we met with great rains and prodigious swamps; mountains, defiles and rocks impeded our march. We had to open and clear the way as we passed. We waded or swam the river Lycoming upwards of twenty times. The difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec could not have been greater than those our

talion ordered to be raised. Congress on the 10th of January, 1776 elected William Irwin as colonel; Thomas Hartley, as lieutenant-colonel; and James Dunlap, as major. Hartley was soon afterwards promoted to the full degree of colonel. After three years' service he wrote to Congress, asking permission to resign his commission and his resignation was accepted. In 1778, he was elected a member of the Legislature from York county; in 1783, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1788 and was continued a member of that body for twelve years. In 1800, Governor McKean commissioned him a major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. Soon after receiving this appointment, he died at York on the 21st of December, 1800, in his fifty-third year.

men experienced for the time, and which they surmounted with great resolution and fortitude. In lonely woods and groves we found the haunts and lurking places of the savage murderers who had desolated our frontier. We saw the huts where they had dried the scalps of the helpless women and children who had fallen in their hands. On the morning of the 26th our advance party of nineteen met with an equal number of Indians on the path (near what is now Canton village), approaching each other. Our people had the first fire; a very important Indian chief was killed and scalped; the rest fled. A few miles further (in the neighborhood of LeRoy), we discovered where upwards of seventy warriors had encamped the night before on their march toward our frontier, the panic communicated, they fled with their brethren. No time was lost; we advanced toward Sheshecununk, in the neighborhood of which place (at or near what is now the village of Ulster) we took fifteen prisoners from them; we heard that a man had deserted from Captain Spalding's company at Wyoming, after the troops had marched from thence and had given the enemy notice of our intended expedition against them. We moved with the greatest dispatch towards Tioga, advancing our horse and some foot in front who did their duty very well. A number of the enemy fled before us with precipitation. It was very dark when we came to that town; our troops were much fatigued. It was impossible to proceed further that night. We took another prisoner. Upon the whole information we were clear the savages

had intelligence of some days ; that the Indians had been towards the German flats, taken eight scalps and brought off seventy oxen intended for the garrison at Fort Stanwix ; that on their return they were to have attacked Wyoming and the settlements on the West Branch again ; that Colonel Morgan nor any other person had attempted to penetrate into the enemy's country, as we had been given to understand ; and that the collected force at Chemung would be upwards of five hundred and that they were building a fort there. We were also told that young Butler had been at Tioga a few hours before we came; that he had three hundred men with him, the most of them Tories dressed in green ; that they were returned towards Chemung, twelve miles off, and that they were determined to give battle in some of the defiles near it.

"It was soon resolved we should proceed no further, but if possible make our way good to Wyoming. We burned Tioga, Queen Esther's palace or town, and all the settlements on this side. Several canoes were taken and some plunder, part of which was destroyed. Mr. Carbery, with the horse only, was close on Butler, who was in possession of the town of Shawnee, three miles up the Cayuga Branch, but as we did not advance he returned. The consternation of the enemy was great. We pushed our good fortune as far as we dare, nay, it is probable the good countenance we put on saved us from destruction, as we were advanced so far into the enemy's country and no return but what we could make with the sword. We came to Sheshecununk (Ulster) that night.

Had we had five hundred regular troops and one hundred and fifty light troops with one or two pieces of artillery, we probably might have destroyed Chemung, which is now the receptacle of all villainous Indians and Tories from the different tribes and states. From this they make their excursions against the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Wyoming, and commit those horrid murders and devastations we have heard of. Niagara and Chemung are the asylums of those Tories who cannot get to New York. On the morning of the 28th we crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where we arrived that night at eleven o'clock; our men were much run down; our whisky and flour were gone. On the morning of the 29th we were obliged to stay till eleven o'clock to kill and cook beef. This necessary stop gave the enemy leisure to approach. (The march down the river through Sheshequin, Wysox and Standing Stone to Wyalusing, a distance of thirty miles, was made in a day.) Seventy of our men, from real or pretended lameness, went into the canoes, others rode on the empty pack horses, leaving not more than one hundred and twenty rank and file to fall in the line of march. Lieutenant Sweeney, a valuable officer, had the rear guard, consisting of thirty men, besides five active runners under Mr. Camplen. The advance guard was to consist of an officer and fifteen men. There were a few flankers, but from the difficulty of the ground and fatigue, they were seldom of use. The rest of our little army formed into three divisions; those of my regiment

composed the first, Captain Spalding's the second, and Captain Murrow's the third. The light horse was equally divided between front and rear. The pack horses and eattle we had colleeted were to follow the advance guard. In this order we moved from Wyalusing at twelve o'clock." When the expedition reached Indian Hill, just on the lower edge of the county, a heavy onset was made on the left flank and rear by a large body of the enemy. The rear guard gave way, and Captain Spalding was ordered to its support. While he engaged the enemy, the first and third divisions gained a knoll, which overlooked and flanked the enemy, a small party was sent to gain the rear, while those in the boats hearing the firing hastily landed and came from below. Thus from all sides an advancee was made with great noise and shouting upon the savages, who, thinking they were about to be surrounded, fled in haste, leaving ten of their number dead on the ground. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. It will thus be seen that Colonel Hartley entered the county, completed his work and got out in four days, losing in that time only four men. He reached Wyoming on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of nearly three hundred miles in about two weeks, "bringing off," as he says, "nearly fifty head of eattle, twenty-eight canoes and many other artieles."

Sullivan's Expedition.—Immediately after Colonel Hartley's brilliant explot into the Indian territory and "victory at Sheshequin and Tioga Point," General Wash-

ington favored the design of sending a powerful force into the heart of the Six Nations at once, to chastise them for their cruelty and by laying waste their settlements, to dislodge them from their position so dangerously near to the American frontier. It was resolved to carry the war into their own country, and if possible to force the savages back to Niagara. To send a force fully adequate for the object to be accomplished was obviously the only effective and consequently the most economical policy. During the spring and early part of the summer of 1779, vigorous preparations had been making for the contemplated invasion of the Indian country. The details of the expedition having been arranged, the chief command was given to Major-General John Sullivan* of New Hampshire, who was directed to report to Easton, where the main body of troops was ordered to be assembled. On the 18th of June the troops left Easton, arriving at Wyoming on the 23d. Here for nearly six weeks General Sullivan was busily engaged in collecting supplies, boats and pack horses, and in organizing and drilling his army. The boats, 214 in number, were loaded with provisions, the heavy artillery, consisting of two six-pounders, four three-pounders, two howitzers and other military stores, and the fleet placed in command of Colonel Proctor. The pack horses (about 1,200) carried the camp equipage and daily rations; and following with these were 800 beef cattle. On Saturday afternoon, July 31, the whole army was put in motion for its march to Tioga. The foree,

* For sketch of General Sullivan see end of this chapter.

in addition to Colonel Proctor's artillery regiment, consisted of three brigades—about 3,500 men. The light troops, composed of Hubley's and the German regiments, with those commanded by Colonel William Butler and Colonel Hartley, and Schott's and Spalding's independent companies, and a company of volunteers from Wyoming commanded by Captain John Franklin, all under the command of Brigadier-General Edward Hand, formed the vanguard of the army and usually marched from a mile to a mile and a half in front of the main body. Brigadier-General William Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey brigade, composed of the First regiment under Colonel Ogden, the Second under Colonel Shreve and the Third under Colonel Dayton, with Colonel Spencer's regiment, formed the right division; the left, under command of Brigadier-General Poor, was composed of the regiments commanded by Colonels Cilley, Reid, Dearborn, Whiting and Van Cortlandt, New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops; as chief guide, General Sullivan reposed on the skill of Lieutenant John Jenkins. Sixty men under Captain Gifford of the Third New Jersey regiment, were directed to go up on the west side of the river to prevent any surprise or interruption from that quarter, and four light boats well manned were ordered to keep abreast of them and bring them over to the main body, in case of an attack by a superior force. The movement of the troops is thus described by Miner: "The army marched up on the east side, and extending more than a mile, now shut out by hill or wood and in full view, colors waved from

each squadron of the advancing fleet ; colors floated on the breeze from every column of the army ; the rolling drums, the ear-piercing fifes, bands of music on board and on shore pouring forth martial and patriotic airs, filled the valley with the concord of sweet and inspiring strains. Hill answered to hill, mountain echoed to mountain. Here was all the pomp, and pride and circumstance of glorious war. The scene presented was in the highest degree grand and sublime ! But hark ! How changed those notes ! As the fleet approached Monockasy Island, a portion of the battle ground, the music struck a solemn dirge in honor of the patriotic dead. Then followed a moment of silence, when the whole proceeded in business order to the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition.” On August 5th the army reached Wyalusing. The story of the movements of the army across the county and what transpired within its borders, we give from the journals of those who accompanied the expedition :

Rev. William Rogers : “Friday. August 6th—This day the army halted, a party of men from the light corps with a commissioned officer were sent out on a scout and returned without making any discoveries. Towards evening I rode to headquarters, where information had been received of four hundred and fifty British troops from Canada having joined the Indians, also a great body of savages from that quarter having been implored so to do by Colonel Brant, a devoted servant of the man who bears the title of the ‘Defender of the Faith.’ May the

Lord give him that faith which worketh by love. Visited Colonel Proctor on board the 'Adventure' and felt happy in finding all the fleet safely arrived and moored along the shores of Wyalusing plains. The evening rainy, which continued almost the whole night. Through the country the nights and mornings are generally foggy ; when we were in Wyoming and since we left it, I scarcely remember seeing any clear sunshine until considerably late in the day. Saturday, August 7th—By reason of the rain, the army continued at Wyalusing. We hear that the Indians had been doing mischief on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, near Northumberland. Nothing new among us, except that one or two scouting parties were sent out without making any discoveries. Sunday, August 8th—The light troops marched at five o'clock in the morning and the main body at six. We crossed Wyalusing creek, a fine stream, where it is eighty feet wide, in a batteaux. Having soon afterwards ascended a long and high mountain, which consisted a good deal of miserable but some rich land, we found our march tolerably agreeable as the woods were not as thick as common. The descent of the mountain was very rough and steep. We then passed along a short defile, leaving which our course was for a considerable distance along the banks of the river through a gloomy thicket. Having waded through the creek and descended another steep place, we entered upon another defile rather longer and more tedious than the former one. After this we soon arrived at Standing Stone flats,

distance from Wyalusing ten miles. Here is plenty of good land, fit for meadow and for raising wheat and other grain. It was formerly settled by a few families, some of whom have since been so villainous as to join the savages. Just upon entering these flats, I saw the stone from which they take their name. It is upon the opposite shore on the eap of the water with which it is usually surrounded. Its height is twenty feet. Its breadth fourteen feet. Its thickness two and a half feet. At the back of it is a large rock forming more than a semi-circle on which it is supposed a considerable tenement might be erected. Passing then through another thicket, we came to a third defile, the most narrow passage on account of stone and roughness, which we have met with since we left Wyoming. Surmounting this difficulty and passing over a tract of exceedingly fine bottom, we arrived at Wesauking, or Rush Meadow Creek, a stream both narrow and shallow. Not far from this, on the banks of the Susquehanna, we encamped for the night. The ground was level and very good, but we could find no spring water. Captain Bush having gathered a few wild gooseberries, gave me one to taste; they are exactly similar to the tame kind. I plucked some wild pinks and saw a wild tulip, and also plenty of crabapples. Across the river and upon an island, we had the pleasure of viewing a large flock of wild ducks; contrary to orders to fire, or we might have had an excellent supper. This country abounds also in turkeys, which, in their flight near us, make us often wish for a repeal of the gen-

eral orders. General Sullivan being ill, took passage on board the fleet, which arrived at Standing Stone flats where the main body of the army tarried during the night. On this day's march we saw one or two places where the savages had lately encamped, also an Indian paddle floating down the river and a canoe lying on the beach. A scouting party which had gone forward many miles, returning informed us that they had seen three tracks of Indians and a spot where they had lately set down. They were undoubtedly spying our progress, though as yet we have met with no impediment from them."

Colonel Adam Hubley: "Sunday, August 8th—The army moved this morning at five o'clock, crossed Wyalusing creek and ascended an extensive mountain, the top remarkably level; land poor and timber small. Arrived about ten o'clock, a. m., at the north end and descended the same close on the river side and continued along the beach for some distance, after which we entered an extensive valley or plain, known by the name of Standing Stone; made a halt there for about half an hour for refreshments. This valley abounds in grass, the land exceedingly fine and produces chiefly white oak, black walnut and pine timber. After refreshments continued our march along the same valley; land not quite so fine. Arrived about three o'clock, p. m., at a small creek called Wescuking; crossed the same and encamped about one mile beyond it, immediately on the river. Four o'clock, p. m.—Since our arrival at this place some of my officers

discovered a small Indian encampment seemingly occupied but a few days since; found near the same a neat canoe which they brought off. This morning the scout (of three men) sent up to Sheshequin, some days since, returned without making any discoveries. General Sullivan, on account of his indisposition, came on in the boat. Monday, August 9.—The boats not being able to reach Wescuking, the ground on which the light corps encamped preceding evening, the main body in consequence thereof took post and encamped at Standing Stone, about three miles below light corps encampment for protection of the boats. The light corps, on account of their detached situation from main body the preceding evening and apprehending danger, being considerably advanced in the enemy's country, for their greater security, stood under arms from three o'clock a. m., until daylight, when they were dismissed with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. Previous to their dismissal my light infantry was sent out to reconnoitre the vicinity of encampment; returned about seven o'clock a. m.—made no discovery. This morning, nine o'clock, boats hove in sight, in consequence thereof received orders to strike tents and be in readiness for a march; main army in the meantime arrived about ten o'clock; the whole was in motion, marched through a difficult swamp; at north of same crossed a small stream and ascended a hill; lands poor and wood but indifferent. About twelve o'clock descended the same and entered a small valley; continued about half a mile, when

we ascended a very remarkable high mountain, generally known by the name of Break Neck Hill. The mountain derives its name from the great height, of the difficult and narrow passage, not more than one foot wide and remarkably precipice which is immediately perpendicular and not less than 180 feet deep. One misstep must inevitably carry you from the top to bottom without the least hope or chance of recovery. At north end of same entered a mountainous and beautiful valley called *Sheshecunnunk*. General Sullivan with a number of officers made a halt here at a most beautiful run of water, (at the Towner place) took a bite of dinner and proceeded on along the valley, which very particularly struck my attention. Any quantity of meadow may be made here; abounds with all kinds of wood, particularly white oak, hickory and black walnut; the ground covered with grass and pea vines; the soil in general is very rich. About four o'clock p. m., arrived on the bank of the river; the whole encamped in a line on a most beautiful plain; consists chiefly in meadows, the grass remarkably thick and high. (This encampment was on what is now the Culver farm.) On our arrival here made discoveries of some new Indian tracks, places on which fire had just been and fresh boughs cut and appeared as if the place had just been occupied a few hours before our arrival. Distance of march this day nine and a half miles."

Dr. Jabez Campfield "Early in the morning of the 9th (August), the army marched by a narrow pass along

the river. Sometimes by the water-side, having a high mountain on the right, afterwards, through an exceedingly fine tract of land of considerable length, in which we passed Weesaucking Creek, falling into the Susquehanna from the northeast. After the army passed on the declivity of a high mountain, overlooking the river by a narrow footpath, dangerous to be passed by a single person, here several of our cattle and pack horses fell and were killed. About sunset we entered on a fine bottom and continued our march to Sheshequannunk, six miles from the mountain, a beautiful plain covered with grass, very necessary for our hungry horses and cattle. In this day's march Colonel Proctor landed on the other side of the river and burned an Indian town, which was built last spring, but now abandoned, consisting of twenty-eight log houses covered and six not finished, called Newtychaning*—here we made a night march of six miles through thick woods with 900 cattle in our front, our regiment being the rear guard this day. We have here continually rains or fogs in the night and very hot in the day and cold nights."

Captain Daniel Livermore : "Monday, August 9th—This morning the troops proceed on the march and make a short halt at four miles. Here is a considerable body of intervale, the finest I ever saw; the wild grass and

* *Newtychaning* was located on the north side of Sugar Creek near the site of *Oscalui*, of a previous date, and the same site called *Oyehage*, on Captain Hendrikson's map of 1616, and was then one of the towns of the Carantouannais, an Iroquois tribe, destroyed or driven out by the Five Nations previous to 1650.

wild beans higher than a man's head. Here are the finest buttonwood trees growing as tall and straight as any pine trees that I ever saw and equally as large. We now proceed on the march, leaving the river and taking the upland and travel through a very indifferent country. At six o'clock arrive at Sullivan's Farms, formerly Shegekanunk flats."

Rev. William Rogers : "Tuesday, August 10th—Captain Gifford, who commanded the detachment of the army on the west side of the river, gave us a little history of his march and observations, differing not much from that of the army on the east side. The fleet arrived between eight and nine o'clock this morning after a tedious passage from Wesauking. Yesterday about four o'clock p. m., they burned an Indian town on the west bank of the river and containing about twenty-eight wigwams. One of the boats was sunk on the passage. But a party being sent down for the purpose, saved all the flour but two barrels. By this day's general orders the quantum of rations was diminished; several reasons made manifest the propriety of this measure. General Sullivan, with the brigadiers and a regiment from each brigade who went out to reconnoitre, returned without making discovery of any savages."

Colonel Hubley : "Tuesday, August 10th—Set in with rain, and boats not reaching this place before nine o'clock this morning, army received orders to continue on the ground until further orders. Men drew and cooked two days' provisions. One regiment from each of the

brigades attended General Sullivan. The general and field officers of the army, whilst they were reconnoitering the river and ground near Tioga Branch about three miles above this place, returned without any discoveries worthy of remark about four o'clock p. m. Wednesday, August 11th—Agreeable to orders, the army moved this morning at eight o'clock in the usual order. Light corps moved half an hour before the main army and took post on the banks of the river near the fording place. On the arrival of the main army and boats, Colonel Forest drew up his boat at the fording place, and fixed several six-pounders on the opposite shore in order to scour the woods and thickets and prevent any ambuscade taking place. In the meantime, the light corps marched by platoons, linked together, on account of the rapidity of the water, and forded the same (opposite the present village of Milan) and effected a landing about nine o'clock; they immediately advanced about 100 yards from the river, and formed in line of battle in order to cover the landing of the main army, which was safely effected about ten o'clock a. m., after which came our pack horses, cattle, etc., covered by a regiment which composed the rear guard. Previous to our arrival on the flats we had to pass about one and a half miles through a dark, difficult swamp, which was covered with weeds and considerable underwood, interspersed with large timber, chiefly buttonwood. We then entered the flats near the place on which Queen Esther's palace stood and was destroyed by Colonel Hartley's detachment last fall. The grass is re-

markably thick and high. We continued along the same for about one mile and arrived at the entrance of Tioga Branch into Susquehanna about one o'clock ; we crossed the same and landed on a peninsula of land (where the town of Athens now is), which extends towards Chemung and is bounded on the east by Susquehanna and on the west by Tioga Branch, and continued up the same for about two miles and a half and encamped. This peninsula is composed of excellent meadow and upland ; grass is plenty, and timber of all kinds and soil in general good ; distance of march this day three miles. Tioga plain—this being a plain calculated to cover the western army during the expedition to the northern part of it, a garrison for that purpose is to remain until our return. Sundry works for the security of the same are now erecting about two and one-half miles distance from where Tioga Branch empties into the Susquehanna, and where the rivers are about 190 yards distance from each other ; these works to extend from river to river."

Rev. William Rogers. "Wednesday, August 11th—The light troops marched from Upper Sheshecunnunk at half past seven, the main body at eight o'clock a. m. Proceeding about one mile and a half, we arrived at a fording place on the Susquehanna, unknown to any of our guides, but found out on the preceding day by the general officers. The troops, pursuant to orders, taking off their overalls and tying them about their necks, crossed in platoons under cover of the fleet, each soldier grasping the hand of his comrade next to him for support. The

current being strong and the water for a considerable distance coming up to the middle of the men, some considerable difficulties were encountered, but notwithstanding every impediment the whole body got over without suffering any particular disadvantage. General Hand, in order to animate his brigade, dismounted and marched through on foot at the head of his soldiers. Such an army crossing a river with so much regularity at a place so rapid and in width 330 yards, afford the spectator a pleasing sight and must have struck our enemies with awe. I must doubt whether the army of Alexander the Great encountered as many difficulties with as much good humor as ours has evinced. The river being forded, we entered upon what is properly called the Indian country, or that part of the wilderness claimed by the Six Nations; the boundary on the west side is the Tawandee creek, emptying in the Susquehanna about three miles above Wesauking. The army being formed as usual, we proceeded sometimes in single files, and then double, through a thicket till we entered those beautiful plains where the Tioga Branch unites itself with the main river. On this level spot stood Queen Esther's palace, burned by Colonel Hartley last fall. Over those plains the army marched towards the mouth of the Tioga, in order of battle, the light troops being joined by two three-pounders from the regiment of artillery. The view of this was grand beyond description, as the ground for a great circuit was level and the grass high and green. Drums were beating, fifes playing, colors flying. Getting to the

mouth of the Tioga, we found it in width 141 yards and the water much deeper than had been imagined. Verdant plains in our rear, the flowing Susquehanna on our right. Ourselves in the Tioga or Cayuga stream, with a fine neck of land in our front and mountains surrounding the whole, afforded pleasant reflections though separated from friends and in an enemy's country. Surely, a soil like this is worth contending for. Possessing ourselves of the north side of the Tioga, and passing through a swampy piece of ground we entered upon other plains pleasing to the eye, though not so grand as those on the south. Here the main body encamped ; the light troops proceeded farther on, one column on the main banks of the Susquehanna, and another on those of the Tioga banks. The land in general very fine. Having advanced a mile and better, our tents were pitched from river to river, judged to be 200 yards. Just below our encampment we took a view of the Indians' carrying place, thirteen yards across, so called from their carrying or dragging their canoes from river to river to save themselves the trouble of paddling around the neck. On the west side of the Tioga is a most beautiful tract of level and fine country, terminated by a mountain. On this tract an Indian town formerly stood ; it was destroyed by themselves. This day we marched five miles, course due north. Saw Captain Jehoiakim. who with four men had come thus far forward the day before. He picked up one or two horses that had been left behind by the savages.

Captain Jehoiakim's three Stockbridge Indians left us at Wyoming "

Ensign Daniel Goodkin : " August 11—To Tioga four miles ; waded across the river up to our arm middles, current running strong. Colonel Barber came very near drowning crossing the river. The number of horses that came from Wyoming was General Poor's brigade 300, General Maxwell's 300, General Hand's 200, Colonel Proctor's 100, the horses from the public stores 300, besides the riding horses of the officers, 120 boats, 800 head of cattle, etc. To see with what patience the soldiers endured the fatigues of the march, wading rivers, climbing mountains and a number of other things too tedious to mention, offer a pleasing prospect that we shall have soldiers equal to any in the world."

In further describing the works which were called "Fort Sullivan," Dr. Campfield says : " During the stay of the army at Tioga four blockhouses were built for the defense of the boats and garrisoned by invalids, under command of Colonel Shrieve and the boat men. Here we left all unnecessary baggage and all the women and children. The general left here two six-pounders."

At his own request, General Hand was permitted to pursue the retreating enemy, with Hubley's regiment and the Wyoming troops, the latter a little in front. On August 13th he had advanced about a mile, when, as the company of Captain Bush, which was the right of the regiment and the Wyoming companies pressing on rapidly and possibly with too little caution, had just reached

the broken ground about a mile above Chemung, known as the "Hog Backs," they were fired upon by the Indians in ambush, killing six men, viz: One sergeant, one drummer and four privates, all of the Eleventh Pennsylvania; wounding Captain Franklin, Captain Carbery, Adjutant Huston and six rank and file. Our men returned the fire, pushed up the hill on a run and the enemy beat a hasty retreat. It was afterwards known that the Indians had at least three killed and a number wounded. General Hand was recalled by orders from General Sullivan. Nearly 100 acres of excellent corn, just in the milk, were near this town, the greater part of which General Poor was ordered to destroy. A party of the enemy on the other side of the river fired upon the troops just as they were entering the field, killing one and wounding five. About forty acres of corn were left for the future use of the army, the rest destroyed, the town burned; the troops returned to their encampment, reaching Tioga near evening greatly wearied with the fatigue of the journey and the extreme heat of the weather. The casualties were seven killed and fourteen wounded. All were brought to Tioga, where the slain were buried with military honors in one grave, Chaplain Rogers officiating at the religious services.

In the meanwhile, General Sullivan was busily engaged in forwarding the preparations for his advance. On both sides the river were meadows covered with luxuriant grass, which afforded excellent pasturage for the horses and cattle, but those appointed to watch them

were continually annoyed by small bands of Indians lurking about the camp, who would spring out of their hiding place, fire upon their intended victims, but before pursuit could be made would be beyond reach. A corporal and four men were guarding some horses and cattle on Queen Esther's flats, when about four o'clock in the afternoon on August 15th they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy who killed and scalped one, Jabez Elliott, wounded another, run off four or five horses and killed one bullock. Detachments were at once sent after them, but they made good their escape. Two days later six of the German regiment obtained permission to go beyond the lines in search of some missing horses; when not more than forty or fifty rods beyond the picket line, they were fired upon by a dozen savages who were lying nearby in ambush; four got safely back within the lines, a party sent by Colonel Hubley in pursuit, met one returning with his arm shattered and found the other, Philip Helter, killed.

General James Clinton's division, consisting of four regiments under command of Colonels Gansevort, Dubois, Alden and Weizenfels, numbering about 1,500 men, came from the Mohawk by way of Otsego Lake and arrived at noon on August 22d at Tioga, where they were welcomed with salvos of artillery and escorted into camp by Proctor's military band. The whole army now numbered about 5,000 men. It was the largest and the most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford county, as the expedition was the most remark-

able undertaking during the Revolutionary war. Colonel Hubley, under date of Sunday, August 22, says: "This day at ten o'clock a. m., Generals Clinton and Poor's detachments with about 220 boats, passed light corps' encampment for the main army about one and a half miles in their rear. On their passage they were saluted with thirteen rounds from the park; the light corps being likewise drawn up, and received them in proper form with Colonel Proctor's music and drums and fifes beating and playing." On August 23, Ensign Goodkin says: "A very melancholy accident happened in camp—Samuel Gordon, a soldier in Captain Duston's company, taking a gun in his hands and snapped it (not knowing it was loaded), when the gun went off and killed Captain Kimball of Colonel Cilley's regiment, as he was sitting in a tent and wounded one more. Captain Kimball was buried with the honors of war.

Four days after the arrival of Clinton, preparations having been completed, the order was given to advance, and at eleven o'clock, August 26, both armies were in motion for the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition. The battle of Newtown followed on Sunday, August 29, in which the Indians, British and Tories were severely punished and scattered in all directions. The country between the Upper Susquehanna and the Genesee was then laid waste by the patriots, who destroyed forty Indian towns and villages before the campaign was ended. The mission having been accomplished with only a loss of forty men, the army returned to Tioga

Point, which is chronicled by Colonel Hubley as follows :
 “Thursday, September 30th.—This morning about eight o'clock, the army moved. About two o'clock they arrived at Tioga plains, near Fort Sullivan, where the whole formed in regular line of march and moved into the garrison in the greatest order, where we were received with military honors, the garrison turning out with presented arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from their artillery, which compliment was returned them from the park of artillery with the army. Colonel Shrieve, governor of the garrison, had an elegant dinner provided for the general and field officers of the army. We regaled ourselves, and great joy and good humor was visible in every countenance. Colonel Proctor's band and drums and fifes played in concert the whole time. Friday, October 1—This morning the horses belonging to the officers of the brigade were forwarded to Wyoming. We also sent our cow which we had along with us the whole expedition, and to which we are under infinite obligations for the great quantity of milk she afforded us, which rendered our situation very comfortable and was no small addition to our half allowance. This afternoon Colonel Brewer, General Sullivan's secretary, set off to Congress with the dispatches which contained a relation of the great success of the expedition. Saturday, October 2—This day the commander-in-chief made an elegant entertainment and invited all the general and field officers of the army to dine with him. In the evening, to conclude the mirth of the day, we had an

Indian dance. The officers who joined in it putting on vizors (alias Monetas). The dance was conducted and led off by a young sachem of the Oneida tribe, who was next followed by several other Indians, then the whole led off, and after the Indian custom danced to the music, which was a rattle, a knife and a pipe, which the sachem continued clashing together and singing Indian the whole time. At the end of each the Indian war whoop was set up by the whole. Saturday, October 3—Agreeable to orders of yesterday, the garrison of Fort Sullivan this day joined their respective commands and the fort was demolished. The stores and other baggage with the park of artillery were put on board the boats, and every other matter put in perfect readiness to move with the army on their route to Wyoming to-morrow morning at six o'clock. The young sachem with several Oneida Indians, relatives and friends of the unfortunate Indian Hanjost, who bravely fell with the party under command of the much lamented Lieutenant Boyd on the 13th ult., who faithfully acted as guide to the army, left us this day well pleased (after bestowing some presents on them) for their native place, the Oneida country. The German regiment, which composed a part of the flanking divisions of the army, was this day ordered to join and do duty with the Third Pennsylvania brigade, commanded by General Hand. Monday, October 4—This day about eight o'clock the army took up their line of march. - We arrived at Wessaukin about six o'clock in the evening after completing a march of fifteen miles. On account of

the rain, marching was rather disagreeable this day. On my arrival at this place I received a letter with some newspapers, etc., from his excellency, President Read, which contained agreeable news." October 4, Lieutenant William Barton says: "On the arrival of the army it clears away a little when the General orders us to march as far as Wesaugking and there to encamp himself; going in a boat we arrived at five o'clock p. m. The whole of the army did not arrive until after dark." Under same date, Lieutenant William McKendry notes: "This morning the army marched and left the ground at nine o'clock for Wyoming—came over shrub land this day—passed a defile on the brink of the river, where there was a narrow path on the steep side of a large mountain 200 feet perpendicular, which made it very dangerous to pass; and was a solid rock, three horses with their loads fell off and dashed to pieces in the river; proceeded on and encamped on the point of the river; part of the troops came in the boats; some rain this day and very hard this night. October 5—This morning at eleven o'clock the troops all embarked on board the boats, excepting a number to drive the cattle and take down the pack horses." Colonel Hubley concludes thus: "Wednesday, October 6—About six o'clock this morning the whole embarked again and moved, paying no attention to order down the river. Thursday, October 7—Embarked about six o'clock and kept on steadily until we arrived at Wyoming. About three o'clock p. m., the whole army landed and encamped on the same ground, and

in the same order as on the 30th of July. Thus by the perseverance, good conduct and determined resolution of our commander-in-chief, with the assistance of his council and the full determination of his troops to execute, have we fully accomplished the great end and intentions of this important expedition ; and I flatter myself we fully surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those whose eyes were more immediately looking to us for success."

The reader will ask what connection has Sullivan's expedition with the history of Sheshequin ? First, as already stated, this most important military force ever assembled in Bradford county, passed through Sheshequin on its mission and return therefrom. Second, Captain Spalding and others were so greatly pleased with the Sheshequin valley that they decided to remove thereto. Thus it may be said the settlement of Sheshequin resulted largely from Sullivan's expedition.

* **Major General John Sullivan** was born of Irish parentage at Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 17, 1740. His youth and early life were occupied in labor on a farm, but in the intervals of work he acquired, under his father's instruction, a competent education. He subsequently chose the profession of the law, and after the requisite preparatory studies was admitted to practice and established himself in Durham, New Hampshire, where, except when absent on official duty, he continued to reside until his death. He was an early and prominent advocate of the right of the colonies against the Mother Country, and was selected as one of two delegates to represent the province of New Hampshire in the first Continental Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. Associated with him in that memorable body, amongst others were Washington, Jay, Adams, Patrick Henry, Rut-

ledge and Lee. In December of the same year, and four months before the first blood was shed at Lexington, with John Langdon he led a party to New Castle, near Portsmouth, took possession of the fort, imprisoned the garrison, seized and carried away a hundred barrels of powder, some of which was afterwards so effectively used at Bunker Hill, fifteen cannon, a quantity of small arms and stores, and thus committed the first open act of hostility by a military force against the royal authority. In January, 1775, a few weeks after this event, he and his associate Langdon were elected Representatives to the Second Continental Congress, and on the 22d of June hostilities having begun he was chosen one of eight brigadier-generals for the Colonial Army. Accepting the appointment, he resigned his seat in Congress, proceeded to camp at Cambridge and was assigned to the command of one of the brigades composing the left wing of the army. He participated with Montgomery, Thomas and Arnold in the expedition to Canada, and after its failure safely withdrew the troops and stores, without loss, to Crown Point, whence he rejoined the army under Washington. Then followed his promotion to the rank of major-general, the battle of Long Island and his capture along with Lord Sterling whilst fighting bravely, but from no misconduct on his part and his subsequent exchange. He next appears leading one of two columns, acting in the immediate presence of Washington at the battle of Trenton, General Green leading the other. In this battle the enemy sustained a loss of about thirty killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, whilst the American loss was only four men, two in action and two from the severity of the cold. And better than all, the drooping hopes of the country were revived and a new impulse given to prolong the struggle. General Sullivan commanded the right wing at the battle of Brandywine. He led a column consisting of his own and Wayne's divisions at the battle of Germantown, where acting again under the immediate eye of Washington he was specially commended in the official reports of the action. After sharing in the privations at Valley Forge, he was assigned in the spring of 1778 by the orders of Washington, to take command of the American forces in Rhode Island. These were organized in two divisions under Lafayette and Greene, and a plan was formed for a joint attack by General Sullivan's army and the French fleet and troops under Count D'Estaing upon the

British forces at Newport. After all arrangements for the campaign, and joint movement had been skillfully made, and everything promised success, the project was defeated and the safety of the American force imperiled by the failure of the Count to co-operate, and his withdrawal on the appearance of the British fleet to Boston harbor. After repulsing a spirited attack by the enemy, General Sullivan finding the reduction of the place impracticable without the aid of the French fleet, withdrew his troops with such skill and success, as induced from Congress on the 17th of September following, a vote of thanks, and from the Legislature of his own State a like compliment. He remained in command in Rhode Island until the spring of 1779, although the interval was marked by no military movements of importance.

Such, briefly, had been the services rendered, such the commands borne, and character established by General Sullivan, prior to his selection to lead the expedition against the Six Nations. He had filled responsible civil positions, been intrusted with important military commands, been promoted for gallantry, made the subject of special commendatory reports by the commander-in-chief and received the thanks of Congress and of his own State. Congress and the country having become aroused by the news of the massacre in Wyoming and Cherry Valley, to the necessity of vigorous repressive action, early in the year 1779, Washington was directed to take the most effectual measures to protect the Northwestern frontier, and to chastise the Indians for their repeated atrocities. He determined to effect these objects by sending a strong force, under a skillful and vigilant leader into the country of the Six Nations, disperse any organized force, lay waste their settlements and by depriving them of sustenance and shelter, compel them to seek a remoter refuge in British territory. Washington, in anticipation of these orders, had already collected information as to the most eligible route for the expedition, and the means and strength necessary to secure its success. The plan he finally adopted was to assemble the main force at Wilkes-Barre, thence to move up the river to its confluence with the Chemung, and there await the arrival of a column moving west, by way of Otsego Lake and the headwaters of the Susquehanna. The details were arranged, supplies, with boats and horses, for their transportation were ordered, and it only remained to select a leader.

For reasons satisfactory to the judicious Washington, the command was first tendered to General Gates, with the generous design, perhaps, of reinstating that officer in the public confidence, and with the purpose, if refused, to give the command to General Sullivan. General Gates did refuse, and General Sullivan promptly accepted. The orders of General Washington, issued May 31, directed the total devastation and destruction of the settlements of the Six Nations, and of their adherents and allies, with the capture of as many prisoners as possible : that refusing all proposals of peace, parties should be detached to lay waste all the settlements around, in a manner so effectual that the country might not be merely overrun, but destroyed. These severe instructions were based on the conviction that treaties were profitless, and that he was dealing with a foe whom fear and the want of means alone could restrain. The way having been opened, the instructions of Washington were carried out to the letter, and the atrocities at Wyoming avenged. Washington expressed his warm approval of the manner of conducting the expedition, and of its result. Congress passed a vote of thanks and designated a day for general thanksgiving, and the country rejoiced in the sense of relief and security the event inspired. Such was the contemporaneous estimate of General Sullivan's character and worth, that when ill health brought on by nearly five years of arduous service and the exposures of the last campaign, compelled his retirement from the army in November, 1779, Congress expressed its regret at the loss of so gallant a soldier. His subsequent life was largely spent in connection with public affairs. In 1780 and '81 he was elected a delegate to Congress. In 1782 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Hampshire, and re-appointed on the adoption of the New Constitution in 1784. In 1786 and 1787 he was President or Chief Magistrate of the State of New Hampshire. In 1788 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, and president of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789 he was a Presidential elector and voted for General Washington for President of the United States, and in March of the same year he was president of the Senate for the third time. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington, Judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire, which office he held until his death, January 23, 1795, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

CHAPTER II.

THE PIONEERS.

⑨ *WING* to the hostility of the Indians, no attempt to form a settlement was made by either the Susquehanna Company or the Proprietaries until after the Revolutionary war: The first settlement in Sheshequin dates from May 30. 1783, when General Simon Spalding and his little band arrived from Wyoming. The party consisted of General Spalding, his wife, two sons and five daughters, Joseph Kinney, Benjamin Cole, Hugh Forseman, ("Fordsman"), Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, Captain Stephen Fuller and his sons, John and Reuben. It will be remembered that General (then Captain) Spalding was with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, and was so favorably impressed with Sheshequin that he resolved to make it his future place of abode. He first purchased of the Susquehanna Company the Connecticut title, and farms were allotted to himself, his sons, son-in-law, (Joseph Kinney) in the upper part of the valley, extending from the river back to the mountain. The place settled by General Spalding is now owned by Hon O. D. Kinney and occupied by Mrs.

L. S. Kingsbury. When the settlers came, as General Spalding himself said, "the Indian grass upon the flats was as high as his head as he sat on his horse." "They set fire to the grass, when a conflagration, such as no one present had ever seen, transpired; it ran from one extreme of the intervale to the other, a distance of almost four miles, and was, no doubt, very destructive to the animals which made their homes in its dense covers." When the settlers took possession of Sheshequin, there were a few Indian families resident upon Queen Esther's flats, and one family on the same side of the river, but none of any note among them. They proved friendly, and the next year mostly moved off to the West.

General Simon Spalding was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Spalding, the first of the family to come to America. He was a son of Simon and Anne (Billings) Spalding, and was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, January 16, 1742. In 1761 he was married to Ruth Shepard, and a few years thereafter removed to the Wyoming Valley. He took up Connecticut lands in Standing Stone in 1775, remained there a year, then returned to Wyoming. On the 26th of August, 1776, he was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Samuel Ransom's company; promoted and commissioned first lieutenant, January 1, 1777; promoted to captain, June 24, 1778, and given command of the two independent companies of Wyoming (united in one) and accompanied Sullivan on his expedition against the Indians. He was at Valley Forge with his company, participated in

the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and also had a command in "Mud Fort" on the Delaware river, during the long continued and severe cannonading of that point by the British in October, 1777. In speaking of this siege, Mr. Miner says: "Almost every shot from the British tore through the fort, and the men fell on every side. A soldier in Spalding's company threw himself on the ground. 'Nobody,' he said, 'can stand this.' 'Get up, my good fellow,' said Spalding coolly; 'I should hate to have to run you through; you can stand it if I can,' and the man returned cheerfully to his duty." Captain Spalding was transferred to the First Regiment, Connecticut line, and continued in the service till January 1, 1783. He was a brave and faithful officer, and distinguished himself in various engagements, one of which was Bound Brook, where he captured several prisoners and recovered a quantity of forage gathered by the British. After the war he was made a general of militia.

General Spalding is described as "a large man of imposing and pleasing appearance." Colonel Joseph Kingsbury says of him: "General Spalding was a man calculated to gain the love and esteem even of a savage. A better hearted man I never was acquainted with. He had a peculiar tact in pleasing the redskins, and usually, when passing through the place, on treaty business to Philadelphia, he would set some sport on foot. I remember of hearing it told of a feat performed by a couple of these redskins at a time when a large company of In-

dians were on their return from the City of Brotherly Love. They always made it a point to stop at night with their old friend, who never failed in providing them something to eat. At this time he selected out two long-legged hogs from a company of half a score or more. He informed the chiefs that these two hogs were a present to them for supper and breakfast on the following conditions, to wit: The chiefs were to select from their company two young Indians, who were to catch the hogs at fair running and then they were theirs. The young racers were selected, stripped bare to Indian leggings and breech-clouts, armed each with a scalping knife. The hogs were turned loose upon the flats and the sport began. Such ecstasy as the Indians were in, as well as the palefaces present, I expect from the account, does not often happen to any people. The hogs at first were too swift on foot for the two-legged swine in pursuit. Once in awhile the redskins would catch the hogs by the tail, but in attempting to stop them they were generally thrown down, sometimes tumbling heel over head, and sometimes dragged for several rods till they could hold no longer; giving loose they were up and at it again. This sport lasted for three-quarters of an hour, when the fiercer brutes finally conquered. A fire was built, the hogs laid on without any dressing, roasted, and eaten with much satisfaction." General Spalding was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cineinnati, and prominent in Wyoming affairs before his removal to Shehequin. In 1791 and '92 he represented Luzerne county

in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and took an active interest in all popular movements that tended to good government. In the old Sheshequin cemetery on an unpresumptuous headstone, is found this inscription :

GEN. S. SPALDING,

DIED JANUARY 24, 1814,

AGED 72 YEARS AND 8 DAYS.

*He was a Revolutionary soldier,
brave and a friend to all
mankind.*

Ruth, wife of General Spalding, died October 1, 1806, in her sixty-fifth year. The children of Simon and Ruth Spalding were: Sarah, John, Rebecca, Mary, Anna, George and Chester Pierce.

SARAH, born January 31, 1763, married Joseph Kinney, died June 9, 1840.

JOHN, born November 14, 1765, was a fifer in his father's company and accompanied him on the Sullivan expedition. He took an active part in military affairs and was commissioned colonel of State Militia. He married Wealthy Ann, (the first bride in the Sheshequin settlement), daughter of Judge Gore; died February 9, 1828. The children of John and Wealthy Spalding were: *Harry*, born September 30, 1784, married Lemira Satterlee, died May 23, 1821; *William Bela*, born August 24, 1786, married Delight Spalding, died in Texas, September, 10, 1848; *Noah*, born June 28, 1788, married Huldah Kellogg, died February 5, 1835; *Obadiah Gore*, born August 11, 1790, married Clotilda Hoyt,



Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. John Spalding.

died in Michigan, December, 1847; *Simon*, born June 5, 1792, died May 15, 1814; *Sarah*, born August 26, 1794, married General Henry Welles, died December 29, 1877; *Ulysses*, born July 3, 1796, married Jane A. Smith, died in Peru, Illinois; *Wealthy Ann*, born July 14, 1798, married Luther Carner, died April 8, 1833; *George W.*, born August 18, 1800, married Prudence Brown, died in Illinois, August 24, 1840; *John Avery*, born August 14, 1802, married Amanda Tracy, died August 7, 1842; *Charles M.*, born December 20, 1804, married Jane Crawford, died in Texas, January 20, 1858; *Zebulon Butler*, born December 20, 1807, married Keziah B. Ovenshire, died November 19, 1870; *Avery Gore*, born March 28, 1810, died September 19, 1835; *Mary Ann*, born April 30, 1812, died October 26, 1831.

REBECCA, born December 16, 1773, married William Witter Spalding, died April 21, 1813.

MARY, born July 20, 1776, married Moses Park, died May 2, 1842.

ANNA, born April 21, 1779, married Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, died September 18, 1864.

GEORGE, born September 5, 1782, died May 26, 1800, unmarried.

CHESTER PIERCE, born June 18, 1784, married Sarah Tyler, died at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1811.

Joseph Kinney was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Plainfield, Conn., in 1755. At the age of twenty-one he joined the American army and saw his first service at Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. He was wounded

in the leg and captured at the battle of Long Island. For three months he suffered the horrors of confinement in the old Jersey prison ship. After being released, and still much crippled from his wounds, he made his way home on foot. He again joined the army and was at the battle of Saratoga, resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. He then returned to Plainfield, where he remained until 1778 when he emigrated to Wyoming. Here, on the 18th of June, 1781, he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Captain Simon Spalding, and with his father-in-law and others removed to Sheshequin in 1783. He settled on the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Hon. O. D. Kinney. In Wyoming he had been a school teacher, but changed his occupation to that of a farmer in his new home, a calling in which he prided himself. He built and occupied the second framed house in the Valley. His biographer says: "Mr. Kinney was not only a great reader, but was also a close and logical reasoner and analyzed thoroughly everything offered before he stored it away in his memory as knowledge. He was particularly apt in theological themes, and had many a gusty bout with the preachers of the day. However, he and Moses Park, when sent to oppose and confound Mr. Murray in his first seed-sowing of the doctrines of universal salvation at Athens, 'went wool-gathering and came home shorn,' after a three days' protracted effort. Mr. Kinney's house was the home of all the itinerants of the gospel in his day. Being of a scrofulous diathesis, he was no doubt more or less irritable. But his wife, Sarah,



JOSEPH KINNEY

always mild and forbearing, always generous and conciliatory, never was swerved from the unerring law of kindness, which seldom fails to soothe the morbid passions of humanity. Upon the whole, with the limited education attainable in his day, except by the wealthy few, he would be called a man of decided brain power, strong in the convictions of right and duty, a close reasoner, irreproachable in his integrity and highly respected by the large circle of his acquaintances. He was emphatically domestic in his tastes and hence disliked and refused political positions generally." However, in 1791 he accepted the appointment of justice of the peace for the "Tioga district," and served as one of the first county commissioners, being elected on the Federal ticket in 1812. Mr. Kinney died June 3, 1841, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He is buried in the old Sheshequin cemetery and his headstone bears the inscription—"A Soldier of the Revolution." His wife died June 9, 1840, aged nearly seventy-seven years. The children of Joseph and Sarah Kinney were: Ruth (drowned in childhood), Simon, Ruth, George, Charles, Sarah, Lucy, Guy, Wealthy, Mina and Phebe M.

SIMON, born August 26, 1784, was one of the first two children born in Sheshequin. His early life was spent in assisting in clearing up a heavily timbered farm, receiving in the meantime a careful, moral and intellectual training. At his majority he married Phœbe Cash and took up the study of the law. In January, 1814, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Brad-

ford county and located in Towanda. He was a man of unquestioned legal ability and soon became one of the foremost lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania. He was elected to the State legislature from the Bradford-Tioga district in 1820 and re-elected in 1821. He was also county treasurer in 1816-'17. He was a man of strong mind, and his service is favorably remembered by active participators in the political affairs of the time. The great David Wilmot completed his law studies in the office of Mr. Kinney, who was his first associate after entering the profession. Mr. Kinney's wife died May 31, 1835, aged fifty years, and in 1836 he removed to Illinois with the rest of his family. He identified himself with the interests of the "Prairie State," and was one of the founders of her State government. He died at Indiantown, Bureau county, September 11, 1859. The children of Simon and Phoebe Kinney were: Harriet (Mrs. Charles Whitehead), Henry Lawrence, Joseph Warren, Emily, Sarah and Anna. The two sons have an interesting and romantic history connected with their lives. *Henry Lawrence* achieved an enviable celebrity by his dash, courage and enterprise, which made him at one time quite the lion of the country. He was the founder of Corpus Christi, Texas, and peopled the town by a denomination of his own settlers. After the Texan war he was captured in Mexico, and for a long time confined in the prison of Preote; served in the Mexican war in General Taylor's army; supplied the commissariat with stores from the resources of the country, and was

deemed a millionaire at the end of the war. He spent much of his fortune afterwards in Central American expeditions. During the rebellion he served in Mexico as colonel of her army, and fought against the French and Maximilian and was killed at Monterey in 1862, while - - leading a small troop in ferreting out guerrillas in the city. He became one of the finest horsemen of Texas, taking lessons of the Comanches, and so far surpassing them that they were to his mastery but initiates. He won many victories over them in some of their sharpest fights. It will not be amiss to state that he married a daughter of General Lamar, of the "Lone Star" fame. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. *Joseph Warren* followed the fortunes of his brother in Texas, and acquired considerable landed property. He was accidentally shot by the explosion of his pistol in mounting his horse and died from the wound soon after.

RUTH married Warren Brown, a merchant of Towanda, who was commissioners' clerk from 1826 to '30. They removed to Illinois in the '30's.

GEORGE, born May 13, 1788, spent his life in Shehequin. He possessed a native strength and clearness of mind, which made him prominent in his day; and with the aid of a borrowed book or two and the faint glimmer of a fire light, he acquired the rudiments of education, a few fundamental truths and principles, which were his beacon lights in after life. He contributed largely to his county papers, mostly political, but occasionally a miscellaneous gem of prose or poetry, of which

the more pretending might well be proud. He was a justice of the peace for many years, a portion of the time by appointment under Governor Wolf and for ten years by election of the people. He was a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the State militia. In 1837 he was elected representative of the county. In the legislature he maintained a prominent position and wielded an influence over its deliberations. Mr. Kinney possessed a legal and philosophical mind, and his counsels in matters of law were much sought after. He had an instinctive hatred of slavery and every species of oppression. He was among the first of the old Whig party to openly sustain Mr. Wilmot in his proviso of freedom. He married Mary Carner. Mr. Kinney died April 29, 1862; his wife, born March 16, 1787, died December 30, 1863. The children of George and Mary Kinney were: Julia Hutchinson, George Wayne, Horace, Newcomb, W. Wallace, O. H. Perry, Mary and Somers. *Julia* married Dr. David L. Scott of Towanda. She was a lady of rare intelligence and poetic genius. She was a poetical contributor of merit to the periodicals of her time. Her poems have been collected and two editions published. They rank with those that have been produced by the more eminent authors. Mrs. Scott died of consumption in 1842, in her thirty-third year. *George Wayne* learned the printing art and spent some years on the local papers. Later he was deputy prothonotary, and elected representative in 1865 and re-elected in 1866. He died in Shehequin, May 8, 1880, aged sixty-nine years. His only

son, Newcomb, was killed while serving his country in the war of the rebellion. *Horace* engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died suddenly July 4, 1867, in his fifty-fifth year. He was the father of Orrin D., an ex-member of the Minnesota legislature, who has made a fortune in the West. *Newcomb* went to Illinois, where he died quite early in life. *W. Wallace* studied medicine; married Elizabeth Chaffee of Sheshequin and practiced at Rome. He was the father of Winfield S. Kinney, an ex-member of the State legislature. *O. H. Perry* read law and practiced at Towanda for a time. He was elected to the State legislature in 1858 and 1859. Subsequently, he purchased an interest in the *Waverly Advocate*, where his former record found him out and he was sent to represent his district in New York, in the legislature of the State for two successive terms, and was also a member of the last Constitutional convention of the State. He was postmaster of Waverly at the time of his death, in September, 1883. *Mary* married D. S. Bull and removed to Iowa. *Somers* went to Texas and engaged in public enterprises. He was a member of the Texas legislature in 1857, and later engaged in journalism.

CHARLES followed farming in Sheshequin. He married Amanda Carrier, who bore him three sons: *Joseph*, who became a Universalist minister and died in the West; *Hanford*, who died from army exposure, and *Anzi*, who occupied the homestead.

SARAH married Lockwood Smith of Ulster, who was somewhat prominent in politics, having been sheriff of

the county and a member of the State legislature. She died in Sheshequin, March 14, 1856, aged sixty-four years, without issue.

LUCY married Thomas Marshall of Sheshequin and died in 1868, aged seventy-two years, without issue.

GUY married Matilda, daughter of Avery Gore, and lived in Sheshequin. He died October 25, 1872, in his seventy-fourth year. His children were: Ellen, Newton, Roxana, Ada, Avery, Simon, H. Clay and Ida. *Newton* gained a considerable celebrity as a lecturer on phrenology and Spiritualism.

WEALTHY married Guy Tozer of Athens, who was sheriff of the county from 1837 to '40. Their children were: Helen, Ralph, Lucy, Guy M., George, Frank and Charles. Mrs. Tozer died August 18, 1868, in her sixty-eighth year.

PERLEY occupied the homestead until the time of his death, September 4, 1845, being accidentally killed in a threshing machine. He married Sarah Hutchins and they had three children, Perley H., Miles F. and Ruth. *Miles* read law and was a successful practitioner of the Bradford county bar. He died in January, 1862, aged thirty-two years. *Ruth* married G. W. Fish. *Perley* occupied the homestead.

MINA married Stephen Smith and removed to Illinois, where her husband served as sheriff of Bureau county.

PHEBE M. never married and died at the old home, November 17, 1867, aged sixty years.

Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, one of the patriots accompanying General Spalding into Sheshequin, was a native of Norwich, Conn. He early removed with his father's family to the Wyoming Valley, and was in the battle of Wyoming, where a brother and sister were captured and taken to Tonawanda Creek, near Niagara. Thomas served with Colonel Franklin and hunted Indians and Tories along the Susquehanna. During the captivity of his brother and sister he scouted the Susquehanna and Chemung valleys, hoping to meet and release them. The following is recounted: "He heard the report of a gun one day, and soon saw a white man running and an Indian after him. He fired and wounded the Indian, who turned about and ran off. The white man had been scalped, shot and stabbed seven times. Baldwin followed the Indian and found him sitting in the grass with his rifle across his lap. He advanced with his rifle at his shoulder and finger on the trigger ready to fire if the savage stirred. The Indian sat still, and striking his gun out of his reach, Baldwin said to him, 'I will pay you for scalping a white man alive,' and commenced hacking at his head with his tomahawk. The Indian scratched his head and grunted, whereupon the heart of the avenger failed him in his cruelty and he sunk his hatchet into the brain of his helpless victim and left him. He took the white man along with him to the settlement, where he recovered from his wounds and ever after made an annual pilgrimage to his preserver's house while he lived." Baldwin also commanded one of the companies of volun-

teers sent in pursuit of Roswell Franklin's family, and persisted in the pursuit when the other companies turned back, and rescued the children, though Mrs. Franklin was shot. Seven of the company were left on Frenchtown Mountain to watch the Indians, while the eighth man went out to kill game, supplies having been exhausted. The hunting party was under strict orders to return at nine o'clock a. m., but did not get in at the time appointed, and shortly after the Indians were seen coming along the trail. The seven men on guard formed a semicircle, and as the Indians came within range opened fire on them, expecting the return of their comrade every moment. Baldwin showed his hat on his ramrod and drew the fire of the Indians, and as they looked out from their coverts behind the trees, gave them the contents of his rifle. One of the redskins getting into close quarters, Baldwin held his hat up and received a bullet through his hand. The Indian rushed forward with his tomahawk, when Baldwin fired into his face, having only powder in his gun, and burned the Indian horribly. About this time the Indians ran, and as they left, Mrs. Franklin looked above the log behind which she was lying, and was shot and killed by the Indians. The children were taken back to their friends. When the treaty was made at Newtown, Baldwin saw the Indian whose face he had burned, and upon inquiry the Indian corroborated the fact, saying, "Yankee fired big gun in my face." Baldwin was with Sullivan at the battle of Baldwin's Creek, where the Indians and British fought to-

gether behind breastworks. He got in the rear and was having a busy session by himself, firing into the enemy's back. When the Indians ran, one of them jumped over the log, behind which Baldwin lay, and, seeing him, gave him the contents of his gun in his knee, the ball passing on and lodging in his thigh. He rode to Tioga Point on horseback, had his wound dressed and retired with the army to Wyoming. Mr. Baldwin remained in Sheshequin only temporarily. While residing here, in the summer of 1783 his son, *Vine*, was born—said to be the first white child born in the Sheshequin Valley after the Revolution. He settled on the battle ground where he was wounded, now the town of Ashland, Chemung county, N. Y. Here he spent the remainder of his days and is buried. The son, Vine Baldwin, was a man of great enterprise, and for many years was a resident of Ridgebury and Troy.

Captain Stephen Fuller removed from Hampton, Windham county, Conn., to Wyoming in 1769. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Susquehanna Company and held various positions in the organization of the new colony. In 1773, he, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Seth Marvin were given the privilege of erecting a saw mill on Mill Creek. The mill was completed the same year, and was the first saw mill erected on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. In October, 1775, he was commissioned captain of the First company of the Connecticut militia and took part in the battle of Wyoming. In 1783, he and his sons, *John* and *Reuben*, joined Gen-

eral Spalding's party and came to Upper Sheshequin, where they occupied Connecticut lands. John had been a member of Captain John Franklin's company. The Susquehanna Company's township of Fullersville (now Franklin) in 1795 was granted to Captain Fuller on account of "his former expenses, services and loss in supporting and defending the interests of the company." Captain Fuller had married Mary Abbott of Connecticut. Their daughter, *Abigail*, married first Captain James Bidlack, second Colonel John Franklin. The sons, *John* and *Reuben*, after residing in Sheshequin a score of years, removed to other parts. Captain Fuller died May 21, 1813, aged 82 years. His wife, Mary, lies beside him in the Sheshequin cemetery, and the headstone over her grave contains the solitary inscription—"M. F."

Hugh Forseman, ("Fordsman") who came with General Spalding's pioneers, was a native of Ireland. He married Judith Slocum, sister of "the lost" Frances. He served as justice of the peace, and as one of the Justices of Quorum in the county court of Westmoreland. Mr. Miner says: "Being a man of business and probity, few shared more highly the general confidence. As clerk of the town, his writing is singularly neat and accurate. To his care we are indebted that the old Westmoreland records were preserved." Mr. Forseman was a resident of Sheshequin as late as 1804. He probably returned to Wyoming.

Benjamin Cole, who came to Sheshequin with General Spalding, remained about twenty years, then removed to

other parts.

Arnold Franklin was the first settler in Lower She-shequin. He came from Wyoming in 1784 and occupied the place now owned by Joseph Towner. He was proprietor of a half-right in Claverack, which embraced the island opposite his farm. The island contained about sixty acres and was very productive. It had been cleared by the Indians and used by them for their corn patches. In about 1805 Mr. Franklin sold his property to Richard Horton and removed to Palmyra. Here his wife (Abigail Foster) died. He married again and subsequently came to Smithfield, where he lived with his son, *Rev. William Franklin*, a Presbyterian preacher. He died at the latter place, February 20, 1839, at the age of 74 years. Of the Wyoming Franklins, there were seven brothers, all of whom had large families. Seven of the Franklins were killed at the Wyoming slaughter. Jonathan, one of the brothers, who was the father of Arnold, was killed in the battle. Arnold was also in the battle, but escaped. Later he was captured, but after three months' captivity escaped from the Indians on the Genesee and made his way back to his uncle's, Roswell Franklin, living at Kingston, who adopted him into his family. A cousin, Roswell Franklin, Jr., was about Arnold's age. While the two boys were at work in the field, they were made prisoners by the Indians and taken to Canada, where they remained three years, when they were released or escaped. With great difficulty, they made their way home, to the joy and surprise of their friends who had

supposed them dead, not having heard anything respecting them since they went to the field to work three years before.

John Newell and sons, Josiah, Abel and John, came from the East, probably Connecticut, to Lower Sheshequin about 1784. Mr. Newell purchased lot No. 11 in Claverack, a part of which he sold to Joseph Salisbury, the balance being held by his son, Abel. In 1799 Mr. Newell and his sons, Josiah and John, removed to the headwaters of Towanda Creek.

ABEL remained upon his claim in Claverack. His possessions embraced the farms now owned by Ellsworth Gooding and W. D. Fox. He lived on the Gooding place, his house standing about ten rods from the river on the "lower road." Mr. Newell married Sally Wilcox, one of whose brothers was slain at the battle of Wyoming. He died April 9, 1837, aged 78 years; his wife died April 6, 1831, aged 74 years. The children of Abel and Sally Newell were: Stephen, Hezekiah, Hannah, Elisha, Samuel, Roba, Luey and Benjamin. *Stephen* married Catherine Cole of Kingston, N. Y. He inherited the homestead and occupied it until the time of his death in 1885. The children of Stephen and Catherine Newell were: David, residing in Sheshequin; John; Sally (Mrs. William Skinner of Minnesota); Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Keegan); William died at the age of 17; Sylvia (Mrs. George Frink, dead); George died at the age of 17; Mary (Mrs. Ransom Horton); Elisha J., who occupied the homestead until the time of

his death in February, 1897. *Hezekiah* married a Miss Tuttle of Wysox, finally moved to the headwaters of Towanda Creek, where he died. *Elisha* married Anna, daughter of John Post, removed West with his family and died at Hale, Iowa. *Samuel* married in Potter county, Pa., finally removed there and died. *Hannah* married David Horton, reared a large family and died at Hornbrook. *Roba* married Peter Barnard, lived and died in Sheshequin. *Lucy* married Elisha Forbes, died in Sheshequin. *Benjamin* lived on the Horace Johnson place for a number of years, where he kept a still. He died in Sheshequin.

The Gore Family.—The Gores are of English origin. John Gore and his wife, Rhoda, came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. Samuel Gore, a grandson of John Gore, was a resident of Norwich, Conn., in 1714. Obadiah Gore, son of Samuel and Hannah Gore, was born July 26, 1714. He married Hannah Parks and died in 1779. Hannah was a sister of Captain Thomas Parks, the first settler of Litchfield, Bradford county. Obadiah Gore moved from near Boston to Norwich, Conn., thence to Wyoming in 1770. Of his advent in the new colony, Mr. Miner says: "Among the new body of emigrants, were two of the Gore family from Norwich, Obadiah Gore, the father, and Daniel Gore, his son, blacksmiths by trade, full of ardour and replete with Yankee ingenuity. They conceived the design of adding to the ordnance a new cannon. A large pepperage log was fashioned, bored and then hooped

from breach to muzzle with stout bands of iron. Painted black, with a red mouth and mounted on a wagon, its appearance at least was sufficiently formidable. The first discharge excited at once admiration and hope among its friends. Re-loaded a heavier discharge, was driven home that a corresponding execution might be produced, the cannon split, and so terrible was the explosion that one of the iron bands, thrown a thousand feet across the Susquehanna, was afterwards found in the willows on the river shore." Obadiah Gore was a magistrate under the laws of Connecticut. His commission, signed in April, 1778, bears the name of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut. He was an aged man at the time of the massacre, and was left in Forty Fort while the army went out to meet the enemy. "In the little band that marched forth on that memorable 3d of July, 1778, were his sons, Samuel, Daniel, Silas, George and Asa, and his sons-in-law, John Murfee and Timothy Pearce. Thus there were seven in the battle, while an eighth (Obadiah Gore, Jr.) was in service with the regular army ; and it proved a most bloody and disastrous day to the family. At sunset five of the seven were on the field mangled corpses. Asa and Silas were ensigns, and were slain ; George and Murfee were slain. Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in. He, also, was killed. Lieutenant Daniel Gore was near the right wing and stood a few rods below Wintermoot's fort, close up to the old road that led up through the valley. Stepping into the road,

a ball struck him in the arm ; he applied a hasty bandage, tearing it from his shirt. Just at that moment Captain Durkee stepped into the road at the same place. 'Look out !' said Mr. Gore, 'there are some savages concealed under yonder heap of logs.' At that instant a bullet struck Captain Durkee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable, Mr. Gore endeavored to assist Captain Durkee from the field, but found it impossible, and Durkee said, 'Save yourself, Mr. Gore, my fate is sealed.' Lieutenant Gore then escaped down the road, and leaping the fence about a mile below, lay concealed close under a bunch of bushes. While there an Indian got over the fence and stood near him. Mr. Gore said he could see the white of his eye and was almost sure he was discovered. A moment after a yell was raised on the flats below. The Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieutenant Gore remained under cover until dusk. After dark he found his way to the fort and met his brother, Samuel, the only other survivor of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great. She feared her husband had been tortured. When she learned he fell on the field she was less distressed, and begging her way with the rest of the fugitives, traversed the wilderness and sought a home in the State from which she had emigrated, having an infant born, a few days after her arrival among her former friends. No tongue can tell, no pencil can paint the sorrows and sufferings of poor Wyoming ; and

all, undoubtedly, occasioned by drawing away the men raised here for its special defense."

Obadiah Gore, the eldest son of Obadiah and Hannah Gore, born at Norwich, Conn., was one of the most prominent men of his day in Wyoming. In 1776 he entered the Continental army in a regiment commanded by Colonel Isaac Nichols, and served six years; was commissioned first lieutenant by John Hancock, October 11, 1776, and by John Jay, March 16, 1779. At the organization of Luzerne county he was commissioned one of the judges. He and his father were blacksmiths, and were the first persons to use anthracite coal in Luzerne county, and began to use it in their forges about 1772. In the few blacksmith shops in Wyoming and West Branch settlements, coal was gradually introduced after its manipulation by the Gores. They were among the prisoners taken by the Pennamites in 1768, and were also in the terrible troubles of Wyoming, known as the first and second Pennamite wars. Judge Gore removed with his family to Queen Esther's flats in 1784, and the following year came to the east side of the river and settled permanently on the farm now occupied by Hon. L. J. Culver. He was a man of great enterprise. Soon after settling in Sheshequin, about 1787, he built the first framed house and opened the first store in the township. He also built the first grist-mill (1807) and the first distillery in the town. Judge Gore performed many important public duties. In 1781 and '82 he was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly. He

was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1788, 1789 and 1790. He was commissioned for Kingston in 1782, and in 1787, with Nathan Kingsley, was appointed a justice of the peace for the third district of Luzerne county. The first marriage entry on his docket is April 20, 1788, and is that of Mathias Hollenbaek and Miss Sarah Hibbard. Mr. Gore was commissioned one of the judges for Luzerne county in 1787 and served as such till 1791. The late Judge Bullock says: "Judge Gore was a man of superior mind, and benevolent in the fullest sense of the term. His name was a household word among the settlers in the back woods for a long time, and they ever found in him a friend who would assist them from his ample stores as their necessities required. His memory is yet highly respected by the few who survive, and who had participated in and were recipients of his favors." Judge Gore married, 1764, Anna Avery. Their children were: Avery, Wealthy Ann, Hannah, Anna and Sally. He died March 22, 1821, and his wife, born December 18, 1744, died April 24, 1829. Both are buried in the Gore cemetery on the farm settled by Judge Gore. The mother of Judge Gore, who spent her last years with him, lies in the same cemetery. She died in 1804, aged 83 years.

AVERY, born January 10, 1765, married Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore. He succeeded to the homestead, and was for some time associated with his father, Judge Hollenbaek, and William Buck in heavy land speculations. He took an active interest in the old State militia, and

was commissioned, successively, ensign, second lieutenant, lieutenant and captain. The first house of public entertainment in Sheshequin was opened by his father and him as early as 1789. A portion of the building in which they furnished comfort for the weary 111 years ago, is still standing and forms a part of the Culver residence. Avery Gore was the first postmaster for Sheshequin, being appointed in 1804 and served for a number of years. He died July 30, 1847. His wife, a kindly and most remarkable lady, survived him many years. At her death, one who had known her long and intimately, wrote: "Mrs. Lucy Gore died in Sheshequin, Friday, March 23, 1866, in the 93d year of her age. The faithful journalist has frequently announced the death of the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, and as often has the announcement been contradicted. We supposed we were recording above the decease of the last person connected with that terrible event in our early history, but careful inquiry discloses the fact that two are still remaining among us—Mrs. Satterlee of Smithfield, Bradford county, Pa., and Mrs. Deborah Sutton, residing near Scranton, Pa. The latter was old enough to recollect that she and her parents were taken prisoners and that some of the family were killed before her eyes. Mrs. Gore was nearly five years old on that ever memorable 3d of July, 1778. She with two sisters (one older and one younger) and her mother, was in Forty Fort during the battle, and up to the time of her death she had quite distinct recollections of many of the events of the day. After the pa-



Lucy, wife of Avery Gore.

triot force had been routed, and a small number of them had succeeded in reaching the fort, they were surrounded and compelled to capitulate. Many of the outrages committed during this brief period, Mrs Gore distinctly remembered. Her mother, a bold; resolute woman, seeing the danger and insult to which they were exposed, took her three children, the youngest in her arms, Lucy by the hand, the oldest clinging to her skirts, broke through the guard stationed about the fort and hastened to the river where she found a boat waiting, in which she and others safely reached Sunbury. This escape was fortunate, in view of the scenes of horror and outrages which followed. Silas Gore, Lucy's father, and two of his brothers, Asa and George, were slain in the battle, and their names are inscribed on the "Battle Monument," which stands upon the scene of the conflict. After General Sullivan passed through the country and dispersed the Indians and Tories, the family moved up the river to the valley of Sheshequin,—a miniature edition of the valley of Wyoming—where the subject of this notice lived for more than four score years. She died in the house in which she was married and ever after lived, and over which she presided so many years, and with such a generous hospitality that her name became a household word in all the land around. She reared to manhood and womanhood a family of ten children (five of whom she survived) and reared them so well that to the last hour of her life she was proud to own them as hers. Mrs. Gore made no boast or show of religious pro-

fession, but she lived the highest order of religion, constantly, distinctly, practically, yet meekly, unostentatiously. She lived and died firmly believing and ardently hoping that God in His own good time and through the agencies and instrumentalities He has chosen, will save His people from their sins by turning every one away from His iniquities, and eventually bring in the last wandering prodigal to the fold of universal holiness and happiness." The children of Avery and Lucy Gore were: *Calista*, born November 30, 1794, married Samuel Kennedy Gore, died January 6, 1849; *Matilda*, born November 6, 1800, married Guy Kinney, died February 20, 1861; *Wealthy Ann*, born March 6, 1803, married Byron Kingsbury, died April 19, 1884; *Harry*, born March 20, 1805, married Elizabeth R. Ellis, died September 9, 1855; *Edwin*, born September, 1807, died November 24, 1890; *Obadiah*, born October 8, 1809, married Matilda Shaw, died October 10, 1893, was the father of Major W. H. H. Gore of Athens; *Ralph*, born September 21, 1811, married Jane Eggett, died March 20, 1889; *Silas P.*, born December 12, 1814, married Rebecca Spalding, died December 19, 1857; *Charles*, born October 25, 1816, married Ann Eliza Ballenger, died in Illinois, February 15, 1865; *George*, born September 7, 1820, died September 27, 1869; *Alfred* died in childhood.

WEALTHY ANN, born August 10, 1767, married Colonel John Spalding, died January 2, 1854.

HANNAH, born September 18, 1769, married Elisha Durkee. Her interesting recollections will be found at

the close of the sketch of the Gores.

ANNA, born February 8, 1772, married John Shepard of Athens, died September, 1805.

SALLY, born September 22, 1774, married Isaac Cash of Ulster, died March 23, 1813.

Samuel Gore, brother of Judge Obadiah Gore, was born May 24, 1761, and removed from Connecticut with his father and brothers to Wyoming. He took an active part in the struggle for Independence, and his services may be best appreciated and understood as expressed in his own language. In January, 1832, he penned a petition to Congress, asking for a pension, in which, after a respectful address, he says :

“ Your petitioner's request is of a singular nature, differing from the common case of those who served in the war of the Revolution ; he was not engaged for any limited time ; that he resided at Wyoming settlement at the commencement of the late Revolutionary war ; that in the year 1777, in the month of May, he was enrolled in the militia of Captain Aholiab Buck's company, and took the oath of allegiance to be true and faithful to the cause then at issue ; that in December, the same year, he was drafted on a tour of duty up the river as far as Wysox and Towanda ; the command he was attached to took 28 prisoners, men that had served under General Burgoyne the preceding campaign ; that in the year 1778 the settlement was in almost continual alarm the forepart of the season, and what added mostly to their fears was that three companies of soldiers had been enlisted in the settlement and had joined the main army of Washington. The militia that was left was on duty the principal part of the time in fortifying, scouting and learning the military discipline, till the month of July, when the settlement was invaded by the British and Indians, under the command of Colonel John Butler and Brant, the Indian chief. Your petitioner was in the memorable battle and massacre of Wyoming, and narrowly escaped the fate of five brothers and officers, and the principal part of the company to which he be-

longed. In addition to his misfortune, in running across a bay or morass, the Indians in close pursuit, every step over knee deep in mud and mire, by over exertion, caused a breach in his body which has been a painful and troublesome disorder ever since. It is unnecessary to describe the entire destruction of the settlement by the enemy, dispersion and hardships of the fugitives, old men, women and children fleeing through the wilderness, carrying with them scarcely enough to support nature by the way. The place was retaken in August or September following by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Captain Simon Spalding and a garrison replaced there. Your petitioner returned soon after and served as a volunteer during the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, and was subject to be called on in every case of emergency. The expedition of General Sullivan to the Genesee country did not prevent wholly the depredations of the enemy, being frequently harassed by small parties. In the year 1782 Captain Spalding's company was called to join the main army at headquarters and a company of invalids was stationed at the post, commanded by Captain Mitchell, soldiers that were not calculated for the woods, scoutings, etc. : Colonel Dennison gave orders to have the militia organized and classed, which took place."

Afterward, April 3, 1832, Sergeant Gore wrote a private letter to Philander Stephens, member of Congress, and from which is taken the following extracts : "I would take it as a favor if you would inform me what is the prospect of a bill for the general compensation of old soldiers and volunteers of the Revolution. * * * Some cheering information on this subject would revive my spirits, which have been almost exhausted during the severity of the past winter. * * * On reflecting back to these trying times, I would state some particulars respecting our family at the commencement of the Revolution. My father had seven sons, all zealously engaged in the cause of liberty. Himself an acting magistrate and a committee of safety watching the disaffected and encouraging the loyal part of the community. * * * Three of his sons and two sons-in-law fell in the Wyoming massacre. Himself died the winter following. One son served during the war, the others served in the continental army for shorter periods." Then he draws a picture of some of the things he saw in that war, and says : "Let any person at this time of general prosperity of our country, reflect back on the troubles, trials and

suffering of a conquered country by a savage enemy. Men scalped and mangled in the most savage manner. Some dead bodies floating down the river in sight of the garrison. Women collecting together in groups, screaming and wringing their hands in the greatest agony ; some swooning and deprived of their senses. Property of every description plundered and destroyed, buildings burned, the surviving inhabitants dispersed and driven through the wilderness to seek subsistence wherever they could find it. This," he says, and its truth is on its face, "is but a faint description of the beautiful valley of 1778, and it should be remembered the savages continued their depredations until 1782. John Franklin was chosen captain. Your petitioner was appointed to sergeant and had the command of a class which was ordered to be ready at the shortest notice, to scout the woods and to follow any part of the enemy that should be sent on their murderous excursions ; that he performed four tours of scouting that season of about eight days each. Your petitioner never drew any pay, clothing or rations during the contest for Independence, but ammunition he was supplied with from the continental store. He had the charge of a family at the time (his father being dead) ; had to support himself as well as he could by laboring between spells and frequently plowing with his musket slung at his back." He concludes with this pathetic sentence, after stating that he had been informed by the newspapers of the great spirit of liberality manifested by Congress toward old soldiers : "I take the liberty to request of your honorable body to take my case into consideration, and, if you, in your wisdom and justice should think that your petitioner is entitled to any remuneration, to do what you may think right and just ; and your petitioner will ever pray."

Mr. Gore was also a participant in the Yankee and Pennamite troubles. When his brother removed to Sheshequin he accompanied him. In 1785 he married Sarah Brokaw, but did not bring his family to the new settlement until a couple of years later. The first winter after he settled in Sheshequin he was compelled to go via Wyoming to the Delaware river to winter his oxen, no means of doing so being nearer. His money to carry him a jour-



SAMUEL GORE.

ney of 150 miles was an English crown. The paths were impassable, nearly, but on the fourth day he arrived at Wyoming, where he rested and prepared feed for his cattle for the balance of the journey by twisting hay into large ropes and fastening them around their bodies and necks. He packed his wallet with Indian johnny-cake and slung it upon his arm, and entered the great "dismal swamp." The snow was two feet deep and the weather severe. On the second day he had a creek to cross, so deep that footmen could not pass without wading. Mounting one of his oxen, he attempted to ride across, but the anchor-ice hit his legs, his steed played him false and left his rider to make his way out as best he could. He was now four miles from any house, his clothes were frozen and he alone in the depths of the forests and night approaching. He used to say he considered his chances for life more hopeless and desperate than when pursued by the yelling savages at Wyoming. Mr. Gore settled on the farm of now D. W. Chaffee. He built a log house near the bank of the river and afterwards a large house on the main road near the present Chaffee residence. At this time there was no mill nearer than Wilkes Barre. His family were nearly out of provisions. He must supply their wants and was required to make the trip, nearly 100 miles, by canoe or dug-out. High water delayed him and the journey would occupy seven days, two down and five back. He bade his family good-bye, and with a God-speed from his wife, with the assurance that He would be merciful, he started on his tedious journey. The

mother and children standing on the river bank, watched the canoe until it became a mere speck in the distance, then with heavy hearts returned to the cabin to begin the long and anxious vigil. During the journey down the river he encountered a terrific shower or cloud-burst. Seeing the storm approaching, he ran his canoe ashore, took out his grist and placed it on the bank. He then pulled the canoe up, turned it over the grist and himself crawling under, kept the grain dry and probably saved himself from drowning. Without further delay, he reached Wilkes-Barre, and in due time he had his grist ground by the slow and tedious process of those days. This accomplished he started back on his laborious journey, poling the canoe against the strong current and heavy rifts, anxious as to the fate of his wife and little ones. After seven days alone in the wilderness with her little flock, surrounded by wolves and other wild beasts, the feelings of the mother upon seeing the approach of her husband can be better imagined than described. In her "Early Times," Mrs. Perkins relates: "About 1790, Mr. Gore was once coming home from Owego, where he had been to make some purchases, with his knapsack upon his back. He found the Indians quite numerous and hostile at Tioga Point, the river very high and could not cross it that night. For safety, he climbed a tree opposite the island and secured himself by a strap, where he stayed through the night. Early the next morning he went to the ferry with all possible stillness, where the ferryman took him across the river and he went on his way in

safety." Mr. Gore was for many years a justice of the peace, and is said to have been one of the best magistrates in the county. He always decided a case on its merits, regardless of quibble or nice legal technicalities. He was very regular also in his domestic habits, retiring early and rising the same. A story is told of him, which illustrates both of these traits of character. A trial had come before him in which the examination had continued until the usual bed-time of the 'Squire. After the testimony closed, the lawyer entered into a long argument of the case, as was his custom, and the court, as was *its* custom at that time of evening, went to sleep. Towards the conclusion of the argument, the attorney discovered the somnolence of the court, and with some abruptness aroused him, intimating rather sharply, he wished the court would keep awake long enough to enter judgment. "I entered that before you began your plea," quietly yawned the court, pointing to the docket at the same time. The attorney subsided, while a hearty laugh went around the room at his expense. Mr. Gore was an extensive land owner, having about 400 acres along the river and as much more on the hill. He died May 2, 1834. After his death his widow received a pension. She expected a small amount only, and was very much surprised when \$600 were counted down to her. With a sorrowful countenance and desponding tone, she said, "I don't know what I shall do with all this money. I don't want it." Mrs. Gore, who was born April 10, 1764, died November 17, 1845. The children of Samuel and Sarah Gore were :

Samuel Kennedy, Silas, Sally M., Abraham B., Judith H. and Nellie V.

SAMUEL K., born December 4, 1786, married Calista, daughter of Avery Gore, died July 9, 1840. They had a large family of children, the only survivor of whom is Daniel Gore, born in 1821, and a resident of the town.

SILAS, born September 21, 1788, married Catherine Elliott, died April 29, 1856. They also had a large family of children. Four of their sons, Samuel, John, Silas and Hollis, served in the Civil war. *Samuel* was killed at Fredericksburg; *John* died on the march, and *Silas* lost his life at Gettysburg. Mr. Gore lived at North Rome, where he died.

SALLY M., born July 26, 1791, married Elijah Townsend of Rome, had a large family; is buried at Bumpville.

ABRAHAM BROKAW, born August 6, 1794; married Sally (born May 18, 1794, died December 15, 1875), daughter of Alexander Kennedy, died autumn, 1840. Their children were: *Harriet N.*, (born November 27, 1818, married William J. Lent, died August 28, 1868); *Fannie W.*, (born April 9, 1819, married William E. Bull, died February 11, 1895); *Abraham* (born July 31, 1822) occupies a portion of the original Gore farm; *Comfort C.* (born July 20, 1825); *Polly* (born June 7, 1830, married Horace B. Chaffee); *Lucy Ann* (born August 8, 1832, married Bowen Chaffee).

JUDITH H., born June 17, 1796, married Elias Minier and occupied a portion of the homestead; died Septem-

ber 20, 1863.

NELLIE V., born April 19, 1799, married Hiram Merrill of Litchfield, died August 24, 1857.

Thrilling Incidents—As recounted by Hannah Durkee, daughter of Judge Gore, and written down from her lips by her daughter, Amanda Allen: "I was born in Norwich, New London county, Conn., September 8, 1769. When I was eleven months old my parents moved to Wilkes-Barre, on land granted by the king to the Connecticut colonies. They settled on the east side of the Susquehanna river, near Jacob's Plains. We were driven off in six weeks by the Pennamites. My father was taken prisoner, and while crossing the river he said something displeasing to them, when one of them struck him with his oar across the forehead, which marked him for life. How he got away I know not, but he went with his family to New Jersey, where he lived about two years and then returned again to Wilkes-Barre. Father built a saw-mill soon after his return, and while he was building it my mother sent my brother, Avery, across the river to get some hewings to burn. When he was out of her sight he coaxed me to go with him. We crossed close by the mill. While we were crossing, he said: 'Now, Hannah, hold on tight and don't fall into the water.' The caution gave me such a fright that I immediately fell in, and he said I was sinking for the third time when he caught me by the hair and raised me out of the water, and fortunately laid my face down and wrung the water out of my clothes as well as he could, and when my reason returned, for fear of censure, he cautioned me to keep still until they were dry. We lived there about two years, in which time father built a large two-story house, when we were again beset by the ravages of war. Here my mother gave birth to twin daughters; one of them did not survive long and the other was very weakly and had to be kept in a dark room. We learned the Pennamites had raised an army and were coming to plunder everything from the settlers and burn their houses. Father was stoning a well he had just dug. He got out, shouldered his gun, and every man who was able to bear arms went to meet them. They lay in ambush two miles below Shawneytown, attacked them and defeated them, and we were left

undisturbed for a while. The Pennamites at that time were commanded by Colonel Plunket.

"Soon after father enlisted in the American army under a commission. He came home sometimes for recruits and stayed two or three weeks at a time. I saw him enlist a good many men. He was a lieutenant in the Connecticut line, and was absent at the battle of Wyoming. Many of our neighbors were home on parole and were killed in the battle. My father lived on the east side of the river, and my grandfather Gore on the west side. My mother's parents lived with her at that time: their names were Avery. The day after the battle, July 4, 1778, a party of Tories came to the opposite side of the river and concealed, all but one, who called, 'Over, over.' Grandfather Avery, thinking him to be a neighbor, went after him with a canoe, when they rushed into the canoe and compelled him to row them over. They went to the house and told mother to carry out such things as she wished to save, as they were going to burn it. She commenced to carry out the best of the goods, and as fast as she carried them out they took them down to the river where the rest of the party had arrived to carry off the plunder with the canoes. After collecting such things as they wished to take away, they set fire to the house and left. Mother brought water and extinguished the flames. Soon after another party came and fired it, and told her if she put it out her life would be a forfeit. My parents saw it burn. They started for New Jersey on foot, carrying such things as they could—provisions and clothing. Mother had my youngest sister to carry in her arms: she was then three years old. They had to pass through thirty miles of woods and encamped on the ground in the open air. Grandfather and Grandmother Avery continued their journey through to Connecticut, with several others, and performed the whole journey on foot and subsisted upon the charity of the people. At this time I was living with Grandfather Gore, near Forty Fort, and went to the post with them, July 2. When the alarm came my uncle Asa Gore's wife was in travail. She gave birth to a son and then was carried immediately to the fort. The next day, Friday, July 3, 1778, our men, under Colonel Zebulon Butler, paraded all who were able to bear arms and marched out to meet the enemy. I had seven uncles in the battle, and out of these five were killed and one wounded. Silas, Asa and George Gore were killed, as were Tim-

othy Pierce and John Murphy, who married my uncles' sisters. Daniel Gore was wounded in the left arm. In the evening as we sat outside of the fort, we heard the voice of a man upon the opposite side of the river. They called to know who he was and he replied, 'Daniel Gore.' Grandmother said, 'Have I one son living!' with such expressive voice that it still sounds in my ears. My head at this time was lying in her lap and we were all absorbed in grief. They brought him over, dressed his wounds and he left again under cover night, as did all the rest who remained alive.

"The next day the fort surrendered, and the Indians began plundering. They made the women give up their beads and other ornaments. My aunt, Sally Gore, had a chest of clothing that was very nice and she sat upon it. A young Indian told her to get up. She said she would not. He went out and an older one came in with a tomahawk and she resisted his command. The entreaties of her friends made her leave it to their inspection. They distributed her clothing among the squaws, one putting her white satin bonnet on hind side before and wearing it off. After securing such things as their fancy led them to carry away, they began their work of destruction by cutting open beds and strewing feathers and straw. They emptied meal, flour and all kinds of provisions, and strewed them to the wind in a common mass. I was broken out with measles at the time and they put me in a bed with my sick aunt to keep them from disturbing her. It had the desired effect and few ventured into the room. One Indian came in with her husband's vest on and wore it away, and by that she knew her husband was killed. She gave her son his father's name, Asa Gore. I can never forget the heartrending sighs and sobs at the sound of the guns that were completing the work of death. We remained there a few days until aunt could be moved.

"Word came there was a nation of Indians coming that could not speak a word of English and every one would be killed who was found there. We then put up such things as we could carry in packs and handkerchiefs and started for New Jersey. We travelled two days, passing a great many who had given out by the way, some sick, others weary. We passed a great many infants who drew their first breath by the roadside, among them two pairs of twins. Their mothers' beds were hemlock boughs and their covering was poles and

bushes with sometimes an article of clothing or blankets added. They remained in this condition until our army was apprised of it and they sent pack-horses with provisions to help them through the woods. They carried those unable to walk until they got to inhabitants in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where Grandfather Gore stopped. He got the use of a small house of a man by the name of Stroud, (Stroudsburg), about fifty miles from Wyoming. The rest disbanded and went to different parts of the country, many going through to Connecticut. We remained here a few days without knowing whether the rest of our friends were living or not. One day grandmother called me in from play and I came running in. My father sat there: we were neither of us able to speak for some time. Then he took me on his lap and asked me if I wanted to see my mother. I told him yes. He said she was at Mr. Bucoy's in New Jersey with the rest of the children. They were all alive, but they supposed all on the west side of the river were killed. Father got a passage for Mrs. Satterlee, her four children and myself in a baggage wagon to go within a few miles of where mother was. Mrs. Satterlee's husband was killed in the battle and she was returning to her friends in Connecticut. Two of my aunts had gone there before. Mrs. Satterlee begged food by the way. Sometimes we fared well, at other times we considered ourselves among Tories. After we separated a kind man took me on a horse and carried me to where mother was.

After our people took possession of Wyoming again and established guards there, father went with my Uncle Asa's widow to Connecticut, where she became an inmate of Deacon Avery's family with her son. She lived there about seven years and then married a man by the name of Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had no children and they adopted her son and made him heir to a handsome property. The old people lived and died with him. Father returned, and after burying their dead they erected barracks and small houses and many lived in or near the fort. The men tried to secure their crops. The Indians were frequent visitors and often killed them while at work in the fields. Four men and a boy crossed the river to work: the Indians crept under the brush that grew along the fence until they got near them and then rushed out and killed and scalped the men and stabbed the boy nine times and took off his

scalp. The cannon was fired from the fort which frightened them away, and as soon as was deemed prudent they crossed with canoes and carried them over. The boy was alive and recovered; the men's faces were all cut in gashes. Mr. Ganley and another man were out hunting, and were taken prisoners and carried to Meshoppen. There they killed the Indians and returned. A party of Indians lay in ambush several days watching for Captain Franklin, and not being able to get him they went to his house, Sunday, April 7, 1782, took his wife and four children prisoners and carried them to Meshoppen, that being their place of resort. Our men went in pursuit and found them. They had placed them under guard and commanded them to lay flat upon the ground to keep them from being discovered. Mrs. Franklin raised her head to look about. An Indian told her if she did it again he would kill her. This did not keep her quiet. She raised her head a second time and he shot her. She died on the spot; (Mr. Miner says: 'In the midst of the firing the two little girls and the boy sprang from their captors and found refuge with their friends. Instantly the savages shot Mrs. Franklin and retreated; the chief raised the babe on his shoulder and thus bearing her aloft, fled'); then they took the babes and dashed their brains out against a tree. Our men put them to flight, carried back the children and left the dead, not thinking it prudent to remain and bury them. They afterwards went after them. Mrs. Franklin's clothes were on the ground as she lay in them: her body was gone and never found. Her two oldest sons were prisoners at Niagara at the time.

"The Indians came into the house of Mr. Lester, killed and scalped him, and took his wife and four children prisoners. The two oldest were daughters. The boys died. Mrs. Lester and daughters remained in captivity until the close of the war, when Mrs. Lester and one of them were released. In a few months Mrs. Lester and Captain Franklin were married and then went in pursuit of the other daughter. According to the treaty, the prisoners were to be sent to Niagara. They went there. The girl had not been sent in, and after much inquiry they learned that she was on the Grand river in Michigan. An Indian was sent to pilot Franklin to the tribeshe was with. They found her, and as soon as they made their business known the squaws began making great lamentations, tore their hair and she ut-

terly refused to leave the Indians. When they compelled her to come, the squaws tore her clothing all off and left her naked. Franklin wrapped his horse blanket around her, and then mounted his horse and an Indian handed her up to him and he carried her off by force. They joined her mother at Niagara, then returned home. They stopped at father's for dinner, and we tried every way we could to familiarize her with the ways of the white people. She was then fourteen years old, and a squaw in every respect except color. She talked with me afterward and said she was always mortified in company, and yet was unable to overcome the Indian traits and carried them with her through life. She married Mr. Cole, who was one of the first settlers of Scipio.

"July 4, 1778, the next day after the battle, when they came into the fort, Queen Esther (a half breed squaw) said she was 'never so tired in her life as she was yesterday killing so many darned Yankees.' She killed fourteen. One of my uncles was one of the number. One man escaped to tell the fate of the others. After this the Indians continued their depredations upon the inhabitants. Some days had elapsed since any Indians had been seen, about there, and Uncle Daniel Gore and Mr. Abbott went out to look at their farms, a little more than a mile off. They were discovered by a party of Indians that gave chase. Mr. Abbott being in the rear, was shot and the Indians stopped to scalp him. This gave my uncle a chance to escape. A young man came to the fort famished, weary, ragged and dirty. Said his name was Mayers and that he was taken near Sunbury. The Indians had been so troublesome that a party had turned out to hunt them down. They found no signs of them, and had sat down to eat their lunch and some of them had begun to play cards. The Indians had come upon them unexpectedly and killed all but him and another one. He was with the Indians two days, when he managed to get hold of one of their knives and cut the cords he was bound with, and crept softly away until he was out of sight and hearing. He had been gone sixteen days and lived on bark and roots. The life of the other man he doubted not had paid the forfeit of his escape. He was treated harshly by the Indians. Mother washed and mended his clothing and he started for home.

"Before the battle we lived near Jonathan Slocum. They had a daughter about my age : her name was Frances. We went to school

together. Mr. Slocum, his son William and Chester Kingsley went out some distance from the fort to grind some knives (Mr. Miner's account differs somewhat—"On the 2d of November, 1778, while the two Kingsley boys were engaged in grinding a knife, Nathan, aged fifteen, was shot and scalped by an Indian. Frances Slocum, aged five, the younger Kingsley boy, and a black girl were seized and carried away into captivity. On the 16th of December following, while Mr. Slocum, his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, and William Slocum were foddering cattle, they were fired upon by a party of Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead, Mr. Tripp wounded and tomahawked, but William escaped"); Frances was with them. The Indians killed Mr. Slocum, wounded William and took Chester and Frances prisoners. Every means was taken to find them but to no purpose. When Mrs. Slocum saw me it brought to mind her lost Frances, and many has been the time I have witnessed her tears in speaking of Frances. After Frances became old she was found among the Miamis in Indiana, surrounded by an Indian family of her own. Chester was never heard from to my knowledge. Mr. Slocum's house was not destroyed and the family remained there unmolested until our people took the fort.

"The Indians had been so troublesome that it was thought best to send the army to destroy their crops and habitations. They went to Tioga Point and then to Catharinetown, and down the west side of Seneca lake to Geneva, cutting their road as they went. They camped with the main army at Tioga, then sent out parties to destroy their crops and wigwams. When the crops were near enough to Genesee river they were thrown in, and at other times burned. The Indian families had all left and kept before the army. Their warriors were on the lurk to kill our men when they could. By one of their parties Boyd was tortured because he would not tell them the situation of our army. He made signs of being a Free Mason. The chief, understanding him, gave orders not to kill him but to provide for him, as he was going away to be gone some days. After the chief had gone they questioned Boyd again. He would tell them nothing. The Indians took out one end of his intestines and fastened it to a tree, and drove him around it until they were all wound on the tree. They scalped and left him. He was found next day. John Spalding assisted in carrying him into camp. After sur-

veying the country around Genesee, Moscow and Allon's Hill, they returned to Seneca lake and divided : some going between the lakes, others went around the outlet of the Cayuga to the east side. There they found a large hewed log house, called a castle, built for a place of worship. It had a large brass lock on the door. Father took it off, carried it home, put it on his own door and it still remains there. They burned the castle. I think it stood near where Savonia now stands. The two armies met at Ithaca again. They cut down a large orchard near Geneva. At Chemung river they had a warm skirmish with the Indians. They were in a gulf between the hills. When the inhabitants were returning to Wyoming after the massacre, the smallpox broke out in the army.

"Grandfather and grandmother returned two weeks before we did and moved into the house father had built, and while father was after us grandfather and grandmother were both taken very sick. When we got into the neighborhood we were halted, vaccinated and staid there some days. Grandfather wished to see us very much : we were not permitted to go there until he died, when mother and I were permitted to look through the window and view the cold remains of one who had been dear to me. I felt his loss very much. Grandmother recovered. The house was cleaned and we moved there. Father had hired a woman to pick up feathers from the corners of the fences and other lodging places. She had enough for two beds, and we made ticks from old tent cloth. We lived there on small means, witnessing scenes of cruelty every few days. A man and a boy were boiling sap in their cabin. The Indians tomahawked and poured boiling sap down the man's throat, scalped him and took the boy prisoner. Men crossed over Kingston flats to work. The Indians secreted among the bushes and killed a number of our men and they killed an Indian noted for his bravery. He was called Anthony Turkey. The rest disappeared. Our men brought over their dead and also Anthony Turkey, laid him on the green before the fort and all went to view him. The next day they fitted up an old canoe and placed him in a sitting position, fastened a rooster between his legs with a peck of corn before him, wrote a pass and fastened it to his hand, stating where he started from and shoved him in the current of the river. Shortly the Indians came near the fort in the night and said, 'They have killed Anthony Turkey,' (his name

was Anthony Kneebuckle) and they defied those in the garrison to come out and kill them, thinking that they would get them out that way. We were often alarmed in the night and ran to the fort. Much of the time we slept with our clothes on. A party went out to see what they could discover, and they found a mulatto with a very nice spyglass. They could not get him to speak a word. They marshalled him, sentenced him to have his fingers pinched with bullet molders and put to torture in other ways, yet could not get a word from him. They sent him to headquarters as a spy, and as father was officer of the day he gave the spyglass to him.

"Forty Fort is on the west side of the river (Susquehanna) opposite Kingston flats. It was called Forty Fort, because forty men were there from Connecticut to help build it. I think grandfather was one of the forty men. There were three or four springs coming out of the bank directly in front of the fort, and there the river is so wide that small arms on the opposite side can do no damage. The guard house was a small distance from it, and a part of the time was occupied for a school-room. One day we heard the report of a gun directly in front of the door and windows soon after school had opened in the afternoon, and a scene of confusion instantly commenced. Teachers and scholars sprang for the door and windows, getting out as best they could, and ran for the fort. Soon after we learned an Indian had been concealed in the bushes watching the movements at the fort, and that there were 100 more further back. They expected to come at night and take the fort by surprise. The Indian said he could have hit a number of us with his gun while we were at play at noon. Our seats ran from the door directly back and were filled with scholars. He pointed to see how many he could hit with one shot, and in putting his gun down he accidentally hit it against a bush and it went off, and put all on their guard. They left for that time. When General Sullivan was marching his army into Wilkes-Barre to drive back the Indians, father watched until he saw them come over the mountain, then he called us all to him and let us look through the spyglass to see them, and told us we might go to bed and sleep that night. Our joy was beyond description.

"These scenes finally closed and we were settled quite securely, when on March 24, 1784, we were visited by an ice flood in the night which did great damage. We were awakened by one of our neigh-

bors after the water had surrounded our house. We all got away and went to high land, where we were joined by many others. They built a large fire in the fields and we remained there until daylight, when they discovered a family by the name of Pierce in a black walnut tree which stood in front of their door. Mr. Pierce had drawn his canoe up near his house and lashed it to a tree to feed his cattle in: he awoke, in the night and found his bed in the water. They went into the chamber and knocked a hole through the roof and sat on the peak of the house. A son four years old was left in the house until near day, when a cake of ice came against the house and knocked the chimney down. He called out, 'What is that?' They asked to know where he was, and he said 'Here on a board.' They drew him up with the rest of the family, and finally they succeeded in getting in their canoe, and from there to the tree where they remained until near noon before they could be got off.

"The settlement was mostly overflowed and nearly all the cattle, sheep and hogs were drowned or carried away in the night. In the morning we saw a hencoop floating down with a rooster on the top crowing. Such a flood had not been known before, and I have not heard of any since that compared with it. Father and others went about ten miles to a place that had been vacated in the time of the war and cut grass to winter the cattle. My brother Avery and another man went there to take care of the stock. They carried their provisions, built a cabin and cooked for themselves. The winter was very severe, the snow very deep, so there was no passage to and fro until the middle of March, when three men fixed snow shovels and went to see what had been their fate. They found them well and remained a few days. After they had eaten what provisions they had carried with them they killed a heifer and lived on beef. Then they took the fences from the stacks, and all started for home and reached there a few days before the flood. By this means our cattle were saved, but the hogs were drowned. The darkness of the night was doubtless a great saving of human life: as the people could see nothing all escaped as fast as they could to high ground. Only one man was drowned near here. Mr. Asa Jackson and Uncle Daniel Gore were together. Uncle Daniel got into his skiff and rode safely across the flats. The other man got on his horse and rode part way, when a block of ice came against him and both he and his

horse were drowned. As soon as the water had settled we returned to our house. My brother was the first to enter. He stepped upon a loose board, and went under water into the cellar. A chest we had our best clothes in had a pound of copperas in also, and everything was nicely colored and all things about the house compared with that.

" All went to work again to prepare for another year's crops, when on May 1 we received orders from the Pennamites to leave the place. They had a treaty with the Indians, and had hired them to come and plunder and drive off the settlers. Many of the settlers not wishing to engage in any more warfare, prepared to move, some going to Connecticut, others went up the river about thirty miles to a place called Bowman's Creek. We started the 18th for that place. The first day we went ten miles. There were sixty or seventy in the company, and each one that was able carried a pack or bundle. The heavy articles were carried in canoes. At night they would unload and camp until daylight. The second morning we saw a boat returning, and mother got a passage for my youngest sister, Sally, in a canoe, and left Anna and myself to make our way the best we could with the others. We kept in their company until we came to Uncle Daniel Gore's on Bowman's flats. We had driven down some stakes and peeled bark, and wove in and made a small room. Mother returned in a few days. At that time father was at the assembly in New Jersey and did not return until June. After making their families as comfortable as they could, the men went back to defend their rights. They had a battle and a number were killed on both sides. They proposed coming together the next day. All laid down arms, and as soon as the attention of our men was drawn towards the speaker their commander gave 'Order Arms,' and they secured the guns of our men and took most of them prisoners. My brother was one of them, and was kept in jail until there was a settlement with the colonies. Colonel Swift tried to fire the fort in their possession one dark night. He was discovered and was wounded by a shot from the fort. His men carried him away and concealed him until he could be carried farther. They brought him to our house, where he remained three weeks. He left as soon as he was able, for the enemy were on the lookout for him. He started in the morning for Owego. That night there came a company and surrounded our house: two or

three came in so still that none awoke until they lit a candle, when the light awoke father. They asked for Swift. Father told them he left here in the morning, and he thought him out of their reach for that time. They searched until they were satisfied, then lay down upon our floor (which was composed of solid earth) until morning. Our house was in part, the one I spoke of, my uncle's building of stakes and barks. After father returned, he added another room of bushes and there we lived until November. Then father and mother went down the river to get the rest of their goods, and left my three sisters and myself alone. The second day we saw a boat coming up the river : we heard their voices, we watched it and it did not pass, nor could we see anyone. Being accustomed to the fear of men, we put out the light, covered the fire and sat out doors most of the night. We were not disturbed, and we learned afterwards that they had been stealing plums, as there was a large plum orchard near.

"In November, father, with two other families, moved about forty miles up the river. The season had been very dry and warm and the river low. Our goods were carried in canoes with hands to row them. The rest travelled on foot along the bank of the river. The boats often got stuck, and we had ropes fastened to them to pull them along. All took hold to help, and some of them were in the water most of the time while assisting in towing the boats. My uncle had the fever and ague and every other day he rode on horseback. His fits came on in the afternoon, and Wealthy and myself took turns going ahead to wait on him while his fits were on. We would go as far as we thought the company would go that day, then make what preparations we could for their coming. One night the boats did not come. The boys got there with the cows. I carried a drinking cup and we all had our supper and breakfast from the cup. I had the saddle for a pillow and the boys found their beds as best they could. The rest of the company came up about ten o'clock. They had had more than usual trouble with the boats. After taking a rest we all moved on.

"We settled near the mouth of the Chemung river, on Queen Esther's flats : remained there one year, then moved ten miles down the river upon the opposite side in the town of Sheshequin. There my parents spent the remainder of their days, and there Grandmother

Gore died in 1804, aged 83 years. At the age of 19, October 19, 1788, I was married to Elisha Durkee and moved to Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, in company with William Patrick and family. One company had gone before us. They followed the old Sullivan road to the head of Seneca lake. There they fixed up some boats left by the army and went down the lake, and from Seneca river up the outlet of Cayuga lake. Our boat was leaky and we had to unload and eaulk it often and dry our clothes. We had but little, and it took but little time to unload. We would go ashore and camp at night. When we arrived at our destined place, Mr. Durkee drove down two stakes in front of a large log, put up some poles, covered the top with bark and set up branches at the end. There we spent the summer of 1789. In the fall we built a log house on the east shore of Cayuga lake, about half way between Aurora and where Savannah now stands. All the boards used were split and hewed. In December I gave birth to a daughter (Betsy Durkee Sweetland). She was the first white child born in the town of Scipio. We lived there two years, during which time it had become settled all along the shore for miles. Captain Franklin, who married Mrs. Lester, moved here and settled on a farm where Aurora now stands, with money to pay for it when it came for sale; but not being able to see his neighbors starve around him, he had lent his money to buy provisions with, so he could not pay for the whole. He agreed with a man to deed the whole and lease him half. The man had a friend who was willing to join him in robbing Franklin of it all. That was too much for him; he became deranged and shot himself. It was a heavy blow to the whole settlement, for he had been a father to all. We lived on the Indian reserve and got a title of them in 1791. Governor Clinton sent orders to drive off the inhabitants and burn their buildings and fences, and we were again compelled to be homeless. Our house was burned as well as those of all others. I had two children at that time. I remained there and cooked by the fire of our house one week, then started on horseback with my children for Sheshequin. Mr. Durkee built a rail pen, chinked it with buckwheat straw, and remained there throughout the winter to care for his cattle. In the spring he moved on the old Watkins farm at Scipioville and lived there one year. Then he bought a farm of 200 acres of Gilberry

Tracy at \$1.25 per acre, one mile west and one mile south of what is called Scipio Center.

"Elisha Durkee's mother's maiden name was Molly Benjamin. Her father was sent to England as a representative of the Connecticut colonies, was taken sick and died there. His grandmother's maiden name was Molton. She was a Scotch woman and a noted doctress."

Joseph Spalding, one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna Company's township of Ulster, came to Sheshequin in 1784 or '85. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from Edward Spalding and distant relative of General Simon and William Witter Spalding. He was born at Plainfield, Conn., June 7, 1745. In 1791 he removed to Athens and settled on the west side of the Chemung river, where he died Aug. 31, 1832. He married first, Eunice Shepard, who died in Sheshequin Dec. 6, 1790, aged 37 years and 2 months; and second, Mrs. Anna Margaret Snell. His children were: *Welthy* (Mrs. Benedict Satterlee), *John*, *Howard*, *Jared*, *Rachel* (Mrs. Daniel Snell), *Sarah* (Mrs. Amasa Hamblin), *Simon* and *Celestia* (Mrs. Isaac Morley). The eldest son, John, occupied the homestead and after holding many local positions in 1815 was elected the second sheriff of Bradford County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Amos Prentice. Their children were: George, Owen, Amos P., William, Julia Ann (wife of Rev. Curtis Thurston), Joseph, John, Edward, Harriet (wife of Rev. Alpha Warren) and Jesse. John Spalding died Aug. 11, 1852, aged nearly 79 years.

The Murphy Family.—Five sons of Obadiah Gore and two sons-in-law, John Murphy and Timothy Pearce, sealed with their lives at the battle of Wyoming their attachment to freedom. On the day of the massacre Mrs. Murphy, who witnessed the terrible scene, with others broke through the guard stationed around Forty Fort, escaped to the river and in a boat floated down to Sunbury; thence traveled across the wilderness to the Delaware river near Stroudsburg. Here on the 30th of September in Esquire Depew's barn was born to Mrs. Murphy a son, whom she named George—famous 100 years later as “the centenarian.” After the war Mrs. Murphy returned with her children to Wyoming, which became her permanent abode.

George Murphy, son of John and Sally (Gore) Murphy, at the age of seven years, came to Sheshequin to live with his uncle, Judge Gore. Upon the establishment of a mail route through the wilderness from the Wyoming valley to the lake country (Canandaigua) he had the honor of being the first post-boy on the route, and made the trips on horseback once a week. In 1803 he married Lydia Wallace and took up a farm in the wilderness on what is now Towner Hill. Here he struggled with the wild woods and suffered many privations. Such supplies as could be had he carried in on his back from Sheshequin. The Red Man was gone, but ferocious wild beasts lurked on every side. Being a good huntsman from the abundance of game, however, he kept a well supplied larder. He cleared up a considerable part

of his 100-acre farm, which he sold in 1845 and removed to the place now occupied by his son, Ira, where he continued to reside, till the time of his death in his 101st year. In his long life he never called a doctor and retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree till the very last. He kept up his active habits and labored in the fields and garden until he was very aged. On the 30th of September, 1878, he celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth, several hundred people gathering to do him honor. On the occasion, Hon. O. H. P. Kinney delivered an address, who, in part, said :

"George Murphy was born 100 years ago to-day, and his neighbors are here to do reverence to the centenarian and express their gratitude for what he and his compeers of the past century have done for them. Here he has lived and labored 93 years—a longer period, perhaps, than any other man in this country ever resided in one immediate vicinity. It may properly be said that he lived that very long period of time in one town : for, although a portion of the time was spent in the township of Rome, that part of Rome in which he resided was taken from Sheshequin to create the new town. Remarkable events have occurred in the lifetime of Mr. Murphy. When he first saw the light, the country was in the midst of that great Revolutionary struggle, which will pass down the annals of time as a memorable epoch in the history of the world. When he came to Sheshequin the war had just closed, and he was old enough to remember, more or less distinctly, the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and its ratification by the thirteen colonies which constituted us a nation in the great families of nations. He saw his country pass through and come victoriously out of the War of 1812—a war which settled forever some of the most important international questions ever submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. He dwelt among these hills during the war with Mexico, and saw almost an empire added to our domain as the result of that conflict. He took much interest in the great Civil war, which shook to its very foundation

the government he saw established in his infancy; and he was spared to see it come out thence stronger by the four years' conflict, and so purified and so free that none but freemen now tread American soil. He now finds, as his century of life is completed, a nation of 3,000,000 people grown to one of 45,000,000, and spread over a territory larger than any empire of the earth. No nation in the history of the world has ever made such gigantic strides in its increase of population and territory in a single century. These are briefly a few of the great national events and achievements wrought out in a single lifetime. And they are of small moment compared with the growth of the country in the more important elements of human advancement and civilization. One hundred years ago this whole region of country, embracing an area of what is now several counties, was an almost unbroken wilderness, occupied in the most superficial way by tribes of roving Indians. From Wyoming on the south to the lakes on the north, the sound of the woodman's axe had scarcely yet awakened the echoes of these hills; and it was not till General Sullivan with a large army passed up these valleys to the Genesee country, completely destroying the power of the Six Nations, and scattered them to the Canadas, that this beautiful country was opened to a higher order of civilization. We all realize, in some faint degree, the toils and hardships incident to commencing life in the wilderness. For long years our fathers struggled with rugged nature among these hills, securing by the most arduous and persistent toil but a scanty subsistence. The valley of Sheshequin was most favored of all this section of the country. The lands being prairie in their natures, rich of soil but sparsely wooded, with frequent wide openings where the Indians had cultivated corn in their crude way, they soon became productive, and afforded a surplus to their fortunate owners. They became the Egypt of this country, whence the suffering pioneers of other and less favored localities drew their rations of corn, generally without money and without price. As the settlements extended east and west, the settlers made pilgrimages every spring to the valley of Sheshequin for provisions, and they were never sent empty away. There are some here to-day--myself among them--who remember people coming from remote portions of

the country with their crude carts on begging errands for the poor of their localities. I have always felt proud of the kindness and generosity, which in those early days characterized my native town of Sheshequin. Her humanity became proverbial all the country through. Our venerable and aged friend was among the toilers who helped to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of those struggling times. He did his share in converting the stubborn wilderness into what we see about us to-day. We cannot be too grateful to those pioneers for the wonders wrought by their brave hearts and strong arms, and for the rich inheritance received at their hands. Ninety-three years ago he saw the farmers going to Wilkes-Barre in canoes to get their grain ground, the trip requiring from ten days to two weeks. A horse mail passed through the valley once a week on its way to the lake countries of New York, and he had the honor of being the first post-boy on that route. A daily newspaper was unknown, and a weekly from Philadelphia reached the valley in about ten days after it was printed, containing latest news from England forty days old. To-day a railroad threads the valley, dropping daily papers from New York and Philadelphia within ten hours after they leave the press. Passengers take a sleeping coach at evening and awaken at early morning, in either of these cities, refreshed and ready for a day of business. But George Murphy has lived to see the time of communication between London and New York reduced from thirty days to less than thirty seconds. One hundred years ago newspapers were printed on the old Ramage press, and a good pressman could turn out complete about 100 newspapers an hour. Now, the Bullock or Hoe press can run off, perfectly printed on both sides and counted and folded ready for the mails, about 30,000 an hour and all without the aid of human hands after the machinery is started. More mail matter is carried to-day on the Lehigh Valley railroad than was then carried throughout the length and breadth of our land. In agriculture the improvements have not been less marked or important. Mr. Murphy, in common with others of that day, used the wooden plow and the wooden-tooth harrow, and he reaped his grain with the primitive sickle. Now the polished steel plow, the improved drags, cultivators, seed drills, etc., reduce the la-

bor of tilling the soil fully one-half : while the mower, reaper, horse-rake and horse-fork have almost annihilated the dreaded three months of haying and harvesting ; and with it has disappeared the inevitable pail of milk punch, with which the close of that heated term of toil was celebrated. The 'death maul,' which resounded among these hills through the long dreary months of winter, has given place to the threshing machine, whose marvels are hardly second to the mower and reaper."

The father of George Murphy was a native of Ireland, and his mother of sturdy New England stock. His long life came to a close, January 27, 1879. His wife, born February 2, 1784, died December 6, 1852. Their remains repose in a private burial ground on the farm where they spent their closing years. The children of George and Lydia Murphy were: *Selim W.*, born November 12, 1805, married Hannah Townsend and lived on Towner Hill ; *Lucy Ann*, born August 10, 1812, married John Munn of Geneseo, N. Y. ; *John* and *Chester* both died on the homestead ; *Percilla* married Harry Lawless of Rome ; *Polly* married Samuel Bailey of Sheshequin ; *Ira*, born August 20, 1826, married Amanda Shores and occupies the homestead. He was a soldier in the Civil war.

Captain Jeremiah Shaw, a native of Bristol county, Rhode Island, born February 2, 1730, came to Sheshequin with his family in 1786. He married Abigail Campbell, and in 1772 removed to the State of New York, where he remained till 1786. In the meantime, he had served his country in the struggle for Independence. Again seeking better opportunities, he went to

Wilkes-Barre with his family, where he remained only a few weeks. While here he met General Spalding, who told him of the beautiful Sheshequin flats and urged him to move his family thither. He, accordingly, secured a boat, took his family on board with such effects as he had and came up the river, requiring a journey of several days. He reached the new settlement on the 21st of April, and took up his abode with General Spalding until he could erect a log house for himself. He settled on the farm now owned by Asa Kinner, near the Sheshequin church, and lived there until the time of his death, May 29, 1815. His wife died March 19, 1811, aged 64 years. The children of Jeremiah and Abigail Shaw were: Esther, Jedediah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lorin, Abigail, Phoebe and Deborah.

ESTHER married Charles Manchester of Rhode Island; died at Tarrytown, N. Y.

JEDEDIAH married Martha, daughter of Silas Gore, who was slain at the battle of Wyoming; died in Sheshequin, May 15, 1800, aged 37 years.

HANNAH, born in 1766, married Hezekiah Townsend. She died at the home of her son, Manchester Townsend, in Torry, Yates county, N. Y., March 19, 1866, aged 100 years, 1 month and 26 days. Her biographer says: "Mrs. Townsend came with her husband to this country in 1788, and settled near Milo Center, where she had lived most of the time since. She was married in Pennsylvania, and her eldest was born in the year of their emigration. Some time after this, she took this boy be-

hind her on horseback and went to visit her parents in Pennsylvania. She swam the Susquehanna river with her horse, and when she returned she brought a bag of flour before her, and again swam her horse across the same river. Her husband opened the first tavern ever kept in Western New York, and lived there in the days of Jemima Wilkinson's glory. She was ever respected and beloved by her neighbors and associates. Her descendants are quite numerous and respectable. She was generally a vigorous, healthy woman and never allowed herself to flinch from any duty, and never knew how to say 'can't.' She died from sheer old age, having her senses to the last, complained of no pain, but gradually sunk, and finally went out like a taper burnt to its socket. Her like will never be seen again among the females of this land. May her virtues be remembered and her memory long cherished."

EBENEZER, "the centenarian," soon after attaining his majority purchased the northern half of his father's farm and subsequently the balance, thus becoming the sole proprietor. For many years he was constable for Ulster, and while acting in that capacity was required to go to Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport to make his returns to court. In 1801 he married Cynthia, daughter of Eli Holcomb, one of the Ulster pioneers. On the 5th of September, 1871, he celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary, five generations being present to do him honor. It was his pride and boast that he voted for General Washington at his second election in 1792, and at every presi-



EBENEZER SHAW, CENTENARIAN.

dential election up to the date of his death. In 1801 he joined Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., at Athens, and at the time of his death, December 17, 1871, was the oldest Free Mason in the State. Mrs. Shaw died April 10, 1868, aged 85 years. The children of Ebenezer and Cynthia Shaw were: *Laura* (Mrs. Sidney S. Bailey), *Harry*, *Uriah*, *Norman*, *Hiram*, *Matilda* (Mrs. Obadiah Gore), *Eliasaph* (Mrs. Samuel Thompson) and *Ebenezer P.*

JEREMIAH removed to near Canandaigua, N. Y., where he married and reared a family.

BENJAMIN married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Powell of Ulster, and removed to Penn Yan, N. Y.

LORIN married Electa, daughter of Daniel Kellogg of Towanda, lived at Milltown for some years then removed to Towanda, where he died April 26, 1857, aged 68 years, 9 months and 5 days. Mrs. Shaw died June 13, 1844, aged 52 years, 6 months and 19 days. Both are buried in Riverside cemetery. Their children were: *Philander*, *Celemana* (Mrs. William Elwell), *Cynthia* (Mrs. Everett Elwell), *Lawrence*, *Celestia* (Mrs. William A. Chamberlain), *William B.* ("nestor of the press" in Washington, D. C.), *Maryetta* (Mrs. James Lamon) and *Frances* (died at about 12 years).

ABIGAIL married William Ball; lived near Geneva, N. Y., where she reared a family and died.

PHOEBE married Samuel Bartlett of Sheshequin; removed to Michigan with her husband.

DEBORAH married David Eddy of Penn Yan, where she lived, reared a family and died. Some of her descendants

have become distinguished as ministers of the Gospel and in the medical profession.

Moses Park, a native of Preston, Conn., born August 1, 1766, came to Sheshequin soon after 1785. His father was a sea captain and was lost at sea when the son was of tender years. After coming to Sheshequin, Moses taught a school, probably the first in the town, and also began preaching as a Baptist there and at Tioga Point. In 1792 he married Mary, daughter of General Simon Spalding. A year later he commenced to preach Universalism, and in 1797 removed to the State of Ohio. Here he was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor St. Clair. In 1801 he returned to Bradford county and purchased a farm in Athens township, east of the Susquehanna, where he continued to reside till the time of his death, May 30, 1817. He continued preaching at Sheshequin and Athens till the close of his life. The children of Moses and Mary Park were: *Cynthia*, born December 25, 1792, married Constant Mathewson of Athens; *Clarissa*, born April 29, 1795, married Nathaniel Flower of Athens; *Harriet* died young; *Amanda*, born November 24, 1799, married Jabez Fish of Sheshequin, died July 7, 1891; *Rev. Chester*, born January 20, 1802, married Lemira Fish, died in 1881; *Moses* died young; *George*, born July 25, 1806, married a Miss Hutchins, died in Athens where he kept a public house; *Silas Warren*, born March 18, 1809; *Simon* died young; *Mary*, born November 28, 1813, married Rev. G. S. Ames; *Consider Sterry*, born October 31, 1816.

Peter Snyder, who was of German descent, came from Lafayette, Sussex county, N. J., to Sheshequin in 1789. He purchased several hundred acres of land, settling the farm in the upper part of the valley, now occupied by Elisha Forbes. Here in conjunction with farming, he opened a tanyard, made saddles and harnesses and operated a shoeshop and still at the same time. He accumulated a considerable fortune. Mr. Snyder married first a Miss Larrison, by whom he had three children—Jacob, Mary and Maria. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Mary Young, who had two children by her former marriage—Thomas and Mary. The children of Peter and Mary Snyder were: William, Peter, Elizabeth, Katherine, Nancy, John and Benjamin Pitney. Mr. Snyder died January 14, 1822, aged nearly 78 years. His wife, Mary, died June 7, 1847, aged almost 94 years.

JACOB removed to Wayne county, N. Y., where he died unmarried.

MARY married and removed West, where she died.

WILLIAM learned his father's trade and subsequently bought out his business. This, after a few years, he moved to the farm now owned by his son, William. He also opened a hotel, and "Snyder's" became a place of note, a considerable village springing up around him. He married Hannah, daughter of John Parks, an early settler of Rome. Their children were: *Polly* (Mrs. Harry Shaw), *Sally* (Mrs. Nathaniel Moody), *Julia* (Mrs. Charles Forbes), *Wright*, who married Delila Catlin, *Mianda* (Mrs. George Northrup), *Emeline* (Mrs. Loren D. Tyrrell), *Eliza* (Mrs. Frank Van Norstran), *William*,

who was born November 24, 1826, married Laura M. Elsbree, and *John P.*, who married Sarah Prentiss, was killed at Morris Farm, Va., November 27, 1863. Mr. Snyder died October 12, 1860, in his 78th year, and his wife, Hannah, June 19, 1881, aged nearly 90 years.

ELIZABETH married a Mr. Wheeler, removed to Wayne county, N. Y., reared a large family and died there.

KATHERINE married first Abraham Wandall, second John Chandler of Sheshequin.

NANCY never married; she died in Sheshequin in 1868, aged 76 years.

JOHN married Eve ———; for many years occupied the old homestead; died in Litchfield. His son, *Orrin D.*, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.

BENJAMIN PITNEY married for his first wife Polly M. Harris. He died in Athens township, where he was an extensive farmer.

MARIA and *PETER* died young.

William Witter Spalding, a few years after General Spalding, a distant relative, had settled in Sheshequin, came from New England and joined his settlement. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Spalding, and a son of Oliver and Mary (Witter) Spalding, being born at Plainfield, Conn., November 18, 1767. His father was a soldier in the "Old French War," and also the war of the Revolution. In 1789, Mr. Spalding married Rebecca, daughter of General Spalding. He settled near his father-in-law, and took an active part in the affairs incident to the new settlement. In 1792, he was

appointed the first constable for Sheshequin, an office he held, at different times, for several years. He was the crowning athlete of the neighborhood, as the following will illustrate: "In 1790, the Six Nations went on a treaty mission to Philadelphia. On their return they stopped at General Spalding's and challenged the whites for a foot race. The challenge was accepted, and William Witter Spalding selected as the champion of the settlers and won the race. This gave umbrage to the Indians, and then Spalding challenged them to run a mile, but it was refused, and peace was maintained with much difficulty, the Indians drawing their knives for fighting." Mr. Spalding removed to Genesee, N. Y., where he resided a short time. Here his wife died in April, 1813, when he returned to Sheshequin with his family. He spent his last days with his son, Colonel Robert Spalding in Wysox, where he died October 16, 1845. He is buried in Sheshequin. The children of William Witter and Rebecca Spalding were: Robert, Morris, Anna, Maria, John Adams, Erastus, Harriet B., Ruth Ann, Alexander Hamilton and Jane Rebecca.

COLONEL ROBERT, born July 1, 1790, married Aurelia, daughter of Elisha and Cynthia (Stevens) Satterlee of Athens. He engaged in farming, east of the river, in Athens township till 1840, when he sold his farm and removed to Wysox, where he had purchased the Seth T. Barstow place. Here he engaged extensively in farming and lumbering and also for a time kept a general store. He became widely known as one of the most prominent business men of the county. He was a colonel in the

State militia, active in religious work and a philanthropist. He died in Wysox, October 6, 1853. His wife, born August 9, 1793, died September 17, 1869. Their children were: *Cynthia S.*, wife of Francis A. Tyler of Athens; *Alexander Hanson*, a prominent citizen and the seventeenth sheriff of the county, died in 1882; *Chester Pierce*, who died in Towanda in 1896; *Rebecca*, who married Silas P. Gore of Sheshequin; *Lemira K.*, who married Morris J. Coolbaugh of Wysox and removed to Kansas; *Major Israel P.*, who died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg; *Aurelia*, wife of Jerre M. Collins of Towanda, died in 1892; *Mary P.*, wife of Hon. C. S. Russell of Towanda; *Helen M.*, wife of William Elwell, Jr., removed to Wisconsin where she died in 1887.

MORRIS, born March 24, 1792, married Carassa Cash, was county commissioner from 1834 to 1836, removed West and died at Tiskilwa, Ill., May 5, 1865.

ANNA, born June 3, 1794, married Henry Smith of Avoca, N. Y.

MARIA, born October 4, 1796, married William Briggs of Athens.

JOHN ADAMS, born September 7, 1799, died in Maryland, April 7, 1847.

ERASTUS, born October 17, 1802, removed to Tiskilwa, Ill.

HARRIET B., born May 20, 1804, married Cyrus M. Johnson and lived in Chicago, Ill.

RUTH ANN, born May 8, 1806, married Henry Marey.

ALEXANDER H., born December 5, 1809, married Jane Gardner, died at Athens in 1839.

JANE REBECCA was born March 3, 1813.

The Hortons.—The most numerous family settling in Sheshequin, whose prolific family record has been kept good down to the present time, is that of Horton. The Hortons are of English origin, their ancestry dating back to Robert *de* Horton in the thirteenth century. Barnabas Horton, the first of the family to come to America, landed in Massachusetts about 1633. He removed to New Haven, Conn., and afterwards formed one of the company that crossed to the eastern end of Long Island and settled the town of Southhold, being one of the patentees of that place. Joseph, son of Barnabas Horton, removed to Rye, Westchester county, N. Y. From him descended in successive generations, David, John and Richard. The last named was the father of Elijah, the Sheshequin pioneer.

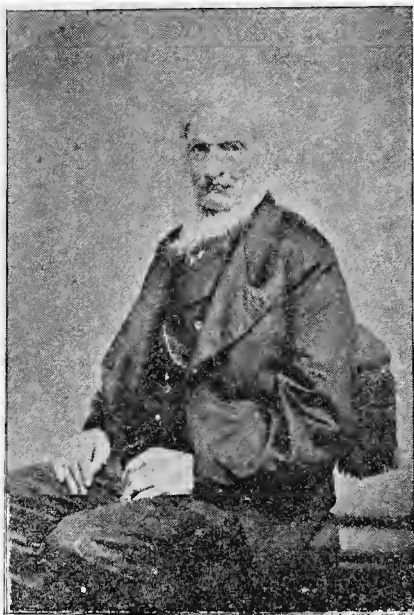
Elijah Horton, son of Richard and Jemima (Wright) Horton, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., August 7, 1739. About 1762 he married Jemima Currie. Being desirous of giving his aid in the struggle for Independence, on the 22d of February, 1778, he enlisted as a private in Captain Fox's company of Henley's regiment, Continental Troops, for a term of three years. He served until November 24, 1779, when he was "invalided." About 1780 he removed from Peekskill to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., where he purchased a farm. Owing to the depreciation of Continental money (of which he

had enough to pay for his land) he was compelled to give up his farm and removed to Middle Smithfield, Pa., where he lived for a time. From the latter place, about the year 1790, he came to Sheshequin and settled near the river on lands now owned by Frank Brigham. Here he continued to reside till the close of his life. In 1816, when he was 77 years of age, the following notice appeared in the *Bradford Gazette*: "There is now living in the township of Ulster (which then embraced Sheshequin), this county, Mr. Elijah Horton and Jemima, his wife, who have now living 12 children, 74 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren, amounting in all to 109. Mr. Horton and his wife are in good health. He takes care of his stock of horses, cattle, etc., breaks his own colts and cuts his wood. His wife performs the household business without necessity of assistance from younger persons; they, therefore, have no person in their family but themselves. The eldest of their children has living nine children and twelve grandchildren; the other eleven of their children have all been married and had children." Mr. and Mrs. Horton were both faithful members of the Baptist church. He died August 14, 1821, aged nearly 82 years. His wife, Jemima, (born July 6, 1744), died March 11, 1825, aged nearly 81 years. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Unto Elijah and Jemima Horton were born seven sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, Richard, Elijah M., Jemima, Fanny, Isaac, Joshua, Esther, Phoebe, Gilbert, Stephen and William.

ELIZABETH, born at Peekskill, N. Y., July 29, 1764, married Benjamin Brink, a soldier of the Revolu-

tionary war ; came to Sheshequin with her husband and died there, January 31, 1830.

RICHARD, born at Peekskill in 1776, married Tabitha, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Lattemore) Jayne. After his marriage he settled at Middle Smithfield, Pa.,



DAVID HORTON.

where he remained till 1792 when he removed to Sheshequin, settling on what is now the Towner place, which he purchased of Arnold Franklin. Here, as early as 1808, he opened a house of public entertainment, the first in

Lower Sheshequin and continued as an innkeeper for a number of years. In his old age he lived with his son, David, where he died about 1834. Both he and his wife are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. The children of



HANNAH, WIFE OF DAVID HORTON.

Richard and Tabitha Horton were : David, Isaac J., Anna, Tabitha 1st, Jemima, Tabitha 2d, Betsey, Diana, Richard, Josephine, Jane and Lorinda. *David*, born Oc-

tober 22, 1788, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Hannah Newell (born in Sheshequin, February 5, 1794). He was a man of much enterprise. In 1812 he settled on the George L. Horton place, where he died June 22, 1875. His wife died January 28, 1875. The children of David and Hannah Horton, all of whom were born in Sheshequin, were: Richard N., Nancy S. (Mrs. James DeMoney), Rhoda B. (Mrs. Richard T. Horton), Daniel J., Tabitha (Mrs. Moses Canfield), Eliza A., (died at 16), Adaline, (Mrs. Charles Chaffee), David, Benjamin, William P., Hannah (Mrs. C. D. H. Cole), Joseph E. and George L. *Isaac Jayne* married Ruth N. Ferguson, removed to Coles county, Ill. *Anna* married Caleb Shores of Wysox and reared a large family. *Tabitha (1st)* died young. *Jemima* married John Lyons. *Tabitha (2d)* married Nathaniel Shores. *Betsy* married George Vibbert. *Diana* married Stephen Shores. *Richard* married Eliza, daughter of James Shores of Sheshequin. Their children were: James, Elizabeth (Mrs. Abel Barner) and Tabitha A. (Mrs. Philip Seebich). *Josephine* married Daniel Culver of Sheshequin. *Jane* married Aaron Shores and moved West. *Lorinda* married Orrin Smith.

ELIJAH M., born in Peekskill, N. Y., June 9, 1768, married Pamela Ogden in 1791, and the following year came to Sheshequin. He settled on the farm now owned by E. H. Brigham, where he died August 9, 1835. The children of Elijah M. and Pamela Horton were: Isaac S., Charles, John, Lydia, Mary, Betsy, Elijah and Jane.

Mrs. Horton died February 11, 1804, aged 40 years. Mr. Horton subsequently married Abigail Bullard, who bore him William B. and Lucinda. She died March 3, 1845, aged 65 years. All are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Of the children: *Isaac Snyder* married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Elliott of Sheshequin. He took up land in a dense wilderness, several miles from any inhabitant, cleared it up and then bought several other farms and assisted in clearing those. He was not only a farmer, but occasionally a hunter as well, "frequently taking his rifle," as he says, and going into the woods not far from his house he would knock down a deer or two and return home by breakfast time. One morning in June some seventy years ago he took his gun and went out into the woods about half a mile from his home, when a fine buck appeared before him and down he went. While reloading his gun he heard a wolf howl, and going a little further he brought him down also. On returning to the place where he shot the deer, behold a huge panther had taken possession of the buck and was regaling himself by licking up the blood and preparing to feast upon the carcass. He stood still for some minutes, thinking it rather cruel to kill him before he had a chance to take his fill of his much coveted food. But, at length, the panther saw him and showed signs of fight, and he then put a ball through his brains. On going home for his team, he found he had been absent only a little over an hour. Mr. Horton was a man of strong constitution and lived to a good old

age, dying at the homestead about two miles from Ghent. The children of Isaac and Hannah Horton were: Sylvester, Emily (Mrs. Reuben Young), John E., Joseph, Lydia (Mrs. Edward Vought), Elijah, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. C. Ransom), James, Snyder, Hannah (Mrs. B. H. White) and Isaac R. *Charles* married Sally Brink of Sheshequin. Their children were Perley, Myron, Orrin, Jefferson, Burton, Benjamin and Charles. *John* married Margaret Rote and removed West. *Lydia* married Rev. David Blackman. *Mary* married first Smith Horton, second Rufus Cooley. *Betsy* married King Shores. *Elijah* married Elizabeth Ferguson. Their children were Rockwell, Stephen, Ogden, Curtis and Jennima. *Jane Jennima* married Joseph Elliott. *William Bullard* married first Melinda, daughter of Col. Franklin Blackman of Sheshequin. Their children were Harry L., Horace, Elizabeth (Mrs. Perley Hutchins Kinney), Amazilla (Mrs. Henry C. Kinney), Mary E. (Mrs. William M. Shores). Mr. Horton married second Saloma J., daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer of Sheshequin. Unto them were born Miles E. and Rowena H. (Mrs. T. G. Smith). *Lucinda* married John B. Smith of Sheshequin.

JEMIMA, born at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1770, married Eliphalet Gustin in 1787 at Stroudsburg, Pa. She came to Sheshequin with her husband in 1792, later removed to Burlington, where she died on the Gustin homestead, May 14, 1822.

FANNY married Seeley Hayes, who lived at Hornbrook for a time and taught school. He removed to Illinois with his family.

ISAAC, born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 19, 1772, came to Sheshequin with his father. He settled on the Frank Brigham place. He was twice married; first to Sally, daughter of Jonas Smith of Towanda, second to Laura Stephens of Athens. He died September 6, 1861, without issue. All are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

JOSHUA, born at Peekskill, N. Y., October 7, 1774, came to Sheshequin with his father. He married Lucy Thompson and settled on the place recently occupied by A. Chapman. Their children, who married as follows, were: *Elsie*, to Abraham Dunham; *Lucy*, to Lemuel Landrus; *Sally*, to Francis Forbes; *Joshua*, to Betsy Brink; *William*, to Sally, daughter of James Shores; *Richard T.*, to Rhoda, daughter of David Horton. After the death of his first wife in 1814, Mr. Horton married Lucinda Ellis. Their children were: *Ithiel* married Polly Brink; *Lucinda* married Ethan Tuttle; *Esther* married Jackson Blackman; *Ulysses* married Sally Elliott; *Fanny* married Elijah H. Blackman; *Eleazer* married Harriet Chaffee; *Lewis* married Sally M. Chaffee; *Luman P.* married Phoebe, daughter of Richard N. Horton; *Nelson* married Lucy Bullis. Joshua Horton died February 19, 1863, and, with his wives, is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

GILBERT, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., 1784, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Mary

Beardsley, and settled on the place of now Charles J. Horton. Their children were: *Freeman*, who died at 18; *Clarissa* married Leonard Shaw; *Reuben* married Polly Pierce, and *David*, who went West. Mr. Horton removed West about 1850 and died there.

STEPHEN, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., about 1786, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Susan Mayhew of Lycoming county, resided at different places and spent the last years of his life in North Towanda, where he died November 23, 1868. His wife (born in 1788) died at North Towanda, February 28, 1873. The children of Stephen and Susan Horton were: *Elijah H.* married Mary Foster and lived in North Towanda; *Hiram* married Hannah Hovey and resided at Lawrenceville, Pa.; *Shepard* married Harriet Acla and lived at Painted Post, N. Y.; *Mayhew* married Elizabeth Lyons and resided at Blossburg, Pa.; *Elizabeth* married George Williams; *Mary* married Benjamin Lyons; *Catharine* married Hiram Goff of Monroe, and *Anna* married Rosin Fox of Liberty Corners, Pa.

WILLIAM, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., May 14, 1789, was brought to Sheshequin when an infant by the family. At the age of 20 he married Esther, daughter of Christopher and Rachel (Coolbaugh) Cowell. In 1811 he settled on the place now occupied by his son, Isaac J. Horton, where he died November 23, 1858. His wife (born in Kingswood, N. J., January 19, 1789,) died March 24, 1880, having attained the age of 91 years. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. The chil-

dren of William and Esther Horton were: Eliza, Delight, Richard C., Lucinda, William, Esther J., Rachel A., Isaac J. and Lucy A. *Eliza* married Joseph Tuttle of Sheshequin; *Delight* married Albert Tuttle of Sheshequin, who removed to Minnesota and was several times elected to the State Legislature; *Richard C.* married Elizabeth Smith of Sheshequin; *Lucinda* married Guy Smith of Sheshequin; *William* married Polly M. Rundell and removed to Iowa; *Esther J.* married John Vought of Standing Stone; *Rachel A.* married George Chaffee of Sheshequin; *Isaac J.* married Jane Rogers and occupies the homestead; *Lucy A.* married Joseph F. Blackman of Hornbrook.

PHOEBE married John Smith of North Towanda, who was frozen to death while hunting. Their children were Mercy, Fanny, Phoebe, Isaac and John. Mrs. Smith married for her second husband Lemuel Landrus, with whom she removed West about 1825.

ESTHER married Timothy Stratton of North Towanda, who removed to Ohio.

Ichabod Blackman, son of Elisha Blackman, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1762. He removed with his father's family to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, and was in the skirmish at Exeter, July 1, 1778, together with his father and brother, Elisha. He fled with his father, mother, sisters and brother, Eleazer, July 4, 1778, through the woods to Stroudsburg, thence to Connecticut. He returned to Wilkes-Barre about 1784. In 1786 he was married at Goshen, N. Y., to Elizabeth, daughter of Jon-



COL. FRANKLIN BLACKMAN.



SIBYL, WIFE OF FRANKLIN BLACKMAN.

athan Franklin. Five years later, in 1791, he removed to Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by his grandson, George W. Blackman. He built a log house opposite the present Blackman residence, and afterwards a hewed log house on the upper end of the farm. Mr. Blackman was a shoemaker by occupation, and frequently made a pair of shoes at night after the severe labors of the day in the forest were over. In the month of April, 1798, he was drowned near the mouth of Sugar Creek, while crossing the river in a canoe on a very dark night. The children of Iehabod and Elizabeth Blackman were Franklin, Elisha and David S.

FRANKLIN, born at Wilkes-Barre, September 28, 1787, was three years of age when the family removed to Sheshequin. He continued the improvements begun by his father, and occupied the farm till the close of his life. In 1805 he conceived the idea of establishing a ferry across the river, and, constructing a rude craft, began operations. This must have been a severe task in those days, especially at high water and with a strong current; but it is said of Mr. Blackman that he was very skillful, and with the aid only of a long pole conducted his passengers over with safety. This proved to be a very successful undertaking, resulting in the establishment of one of the best ferries in the county. Mr. Blackman was a useful and influential citizen. He took an active interest in military affairs and held four commissions from the governor; first, as cornet (color-bearer) of cavalry;

second, as first lieutenant; third, as captain of the foot; and fourth, as colonel of militia, by which latter title he was generally known. He was an ardent Whig, and several times the choice of his party for county office. He filled various local positions of honor and trust, among them being a justice-of-the-peace fifteen years. Colonel Blackman enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors and had a very wide circle of friends. He married Sibyl, daughter of David and Louisa Beardsley. Their children, who married as follows, were: *Melinda C.*, born September 28, 1810, married William B. Horton, died June 7, 1850; *Elizabeth F.*, born March 23, 1812, married Arnold F. Ferguson, died September 29, 1880; *Celinda D.*, born July 16, 1816, married Richard H. Fuller, died December 23, 1898; *Hiram L.*, born February 23, 1819, married Caroline Ayer, died in California, December 19, 1850; *Wealthy Ann*, born February 9, 1821, married Russell S. Ayer, resides at Norwood Park, Chicago; *David J.*, born May 23, 1823, married Esther, daughter of Joshua Horton, removed to Wisconsin, died April 6, 1888; *Joseph F.*, born June 9, 1825, married Lucy Ann, daughter of William Horton, resides at Hornbrook; *Mary E.*, born April 25, 1828, married W. H. Shaw, died April 19, 1898; *George W.*, born February 19, 1831, married first Ada M. Kinney and second Margarel E. Hillis; he has been prominent in Odd Fellow work, was prothonotary from 1879 to '85, and is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of the county; resides in Towanda. Colonel Blackman died

August 14, 1880, aged nearly 93 years. His wife, Sibyl, a most estimable lady, born October 6, 1788, died December 12, 1864.

ELISHA, when a young man, settled at Pittston, Pa., where he died at the age of 93 years.

DAVID S., born on the homestead in Sheshequin, married Lydia, daughter of Elijah M. Horton, became a Methodist preacher of much power; he owned and occupied the Horace Horton place at Hornbrook, where he died September 5, 1828, aged 34 years. His children were Sterling, Bibbins, Franklin, Charles Ichabod. *Elijah* and *David*. *Sterling, Bibbins, Elijah* and *Franklin* settled at Rochelle, Illinois, of whom the last named is living. *Charles I.* died in California. *David* went to the Mexican war, which was the last ever known of him. Rev. David's widow subsequently married George Billings and removed to Illinois.

Mrs. Ichabod Blackman married for her second husband Timothy Winship, a Hartford merchant, who had purchased the Connecticut title of all the lands embraced in the present township of Herrick. She died June 9, 1809, aged 42 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

Benjamin Brink, a Revolutionary soldier, who had married Elizabeth Horton, came to Sheshequin with the Hortons. He was born of Dutch parentage, August 29, 1763, at Kingwood, Morris county, N. J. He removed to Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, Pa., where he was living at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war.

In the spring of 1780 he enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Captain Henry Shoemaker, Colonel John Chambers' regiment, for the term during the war. The nature of his service and the duties performed by him were confined to the line of fortifications upon the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river to protect the settlers from the Indians and Tories. He was employed in garrison duty, building and repairing forts; taking his regular turn in mounting guard on sentry, spies and scouts. He continued in the service till the latter part of 1783, when he was discharged. After the close of the war he continued to live in Lower Smithfield till the time of his removal to Sheshequin. His wife having died in 1830, he went to Elmira, N. Y.; remained there a few years, then returned to Sheshequin and spent his closing days on what is known as the "Beidleman farm." He was given a pension of \$8 per month, under the Act of 1832, dating from March 4, 1831. He died December 31, 1845, and his remains repose beside those of his wife in the old Sheshequin cemetery. The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brink were: Daniel, Jemima, Rachel, Benjamin, Elijah, John, Elizabeth, James and Hester.

DANIEL, born in Lower Smithfield, Pa., June 5, 1787, came to Sheshequin with his father's family when a child. After reaching man's estate he purchased the farm at Hornbrook now owned and occupied by John H. Chaffee. Here he lived many years, and as early as 1839 opened a public house in what is now the present

Chaffee residence. Later he engaged extensively in the mercantile business, which he pursued in connection with farming. His store stood on the opposite side of the road from his hotel. In 1849 Harry L. Horton, the New York banker and millionaire, received his first lessons in business affairs as a clerk in Mr. Brink's store. In 1842 Mr. Brink was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years. He sold out his interests in Sheshequin in 1854 and removed to Rochelle, Ill., where he died in 1885 at the age of 98 years. Daniel Brink married Rachel, daughter of Jesse Smith. Their children were: *Daniel*, *Benjamin*, *Polly* (Mrs. Ithiel Horton), *Jane* (Mrs. James M. Peck), *Matilda* (Mrs. Thomas Minier), *Betsy* (Mrs. Joshua Horton) and *Sally* (Mrs. Charles Horton).

JEMIMA, born February 1, 1789, married Jonas Smith of Sheshequin, died December 23, 1825.

RACHEL, born March 3, 1791, married John M. Smith of Sheshequin, reared a large family and died March 7, 1872.

BENJAMIN, JR., born May 12, 1793, married for his first wife a Miss Rogers. Their children were *Amanda* and *T. Worthy*. For his second wife he married Polly Forbes of Sheshequin. The children resulting from this marriage were *Delilah* (Mrs. Crans) and *John*. Mr. Brink lived in the upper end of the town, near the narrows. He died December 28, 1830, and is buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

ELIJAH, born May 3, 1795, was a shoemaker; he died July 14, 1817, unmarried.

JOHN, born February 8, 1798, married Amanda Seegar of Sheshequin. He lived on the place now owned by D. W. Chaffee. He died November 23, 1874, and his wife (born April 28, 1806,) May 26, 1892. The children of John and Amanda Brink were: *Grace* (Mrs. Percival Powell of Towanda), *Elizabeth*, unmarried, residing at Ulster, *Charles* died at the age of 16 years, *Julia* died at the age of 10 years, *John R.* married Ellen, daughter of John Horton of Hornbrook, and resides at Creston, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

ELIZABETH, born December 8, 1799, married Henry Bensley of Barton, N. Y., and had three children, *John*, *Archibald* and *Mary*.

JAMES, born November 29, 1801, married Mary Ann Bensley, sister of Henry, the husband of Elizabeth Brink. He spent the greater part of his life in Sheshequin, then resided in different places. He died May 11, 1881, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Layton, in Towanda. The children of James and Mary A. Brink were: *William*, *Benjamin*, *Isaac*, *Seeley*, *Victoria* (Mrs. A. J. Layton) and *James*. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are buried at Waverly, N. Y.

HESTER, born July 24, 1806, married Archibald Forbes of Sheshequin. She was the mother of a large family and died March 13, 1901, aged nearly 95 years.

William Ferguson, a brother-in-law of Ichabod Blackman, who had married Patience, daughter of Jonathan Franklin, came to Sheshequin about 1791, settling on the farm now owned by Theodore Smith at Black. He cleared a considerable part of the farm and died there February 10, 1826, aged 64 years. His children were: *William*, a shoemaker, married Nancy, daughter of James Shores, and removed West; *Stephen* married a Miss Atwood of Wysox and also went West; *Benjamin* married and removed from the county; *Arnold F.* married Elizabeth, daughter of Franklin Blackman, removed to Streator, Ill., where he died; *Curtis* married Ethlinda, daughter of Caleb Shores, and lived at Ghent; *Jemima* married Jesse R. Drake of Wysox; *Elizabeth* married Elijah, son of Elijah M. Horton; *Ruth N.* married Isaac Jayne Horton. Some years after the death of Mr. Ferguson, the property was sold to Hezekiah Smith, and Mrs. Ferguson went West with her sons.

Eliphalet Gustin, a native of Vermont and "journeying shoemaker," who had married Jemima Horton of Stroudsburg, Pa., came to Sheshequin in 1792. He made the journey up the river with his wife, two children and a few household effects in a canoe. He landed at the mouth of Hornbrook Creek and took up lands, part of which is now included in the Frank Brigham place and the M. E. church lot. While living here he began excavating at the mouth of the creek with a view of erecting a mill. In the course of his digging he came upon an enormous horn, from which circumstance the

stream and locality derive their name—*Hornbrook*. Once Mr. Gustin and Benjamin Brink pursued a bear and succeeded in running him into the river. They followed in a log-canoe, and overtaking Bruin dealt him a lusty blow across the head with the oaken oar. The animal disappeared and they supposed they had sent him to the bottom of the river. Suddenly, both hunters found themselves in the water, and Bruin in charge of an upturned craft. The bear now had the advantage, as the water was deep and his pursuers could only save themselves by clinging to the ends of the canoe. After some effort the canoe was floated to a point where bottom could be touched. Mr. Gustin held the canoe with its valuable cargo, while Mr. Brink attempted to discharge his gun. The powder had been dampened, so Bruin could not be dispatched in that manner. Our hero then charged the enemy with clubbed musket, and persevered until he had put an end to his bearship. When the battle was over, Mr. Brink found he had a gun without a stock and a badly bent barrel. In 1800 Mr. Gustin sold his improvements and moved across the river to the mouth of Hemlock Run, where he remained three years, then pushed up Sugar Creek, locating permanently in Burlington township. He died in 1860, at the age of 94 years.

Josiah Marshall, who had married Sibyl Brown, came from the Wyoming Valley to Sheshequin in or before 1792 and settled the Washington Towner place. He was a man of considerable activity in the new settlement, be-

ing appointed a supervisor of highways in 1792, '96 and '97, and constable in 1795 and '97. He died March 11, 1804, aged 41 years, 2 months and 23 days, and is buried in the family plot on the farm where he settled. His children were: Samuel, Thomas, Edward, Josiah B., Elizabeth and Sarah.

SAMUEL married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hoyt, and occupied a part of the homestead where he died Jan. 9, 1840, aged 48 years and 7 months. He had a family of several children, all of whom removed from the town.

THOMAS married Lucy, daughter of George Kinney, and also occupied a portion of the homestead till the time of his death, March 16, 1850, aged 57 years, 4 months and 11 days. He had no children.

EDWARD met with a misfortune when young, which left him weak minded; he died unmarried.

JOSIAH B. married Charlotte, daughter of John Goodwin of Kingston, Pa. He was a man of considerable prominence, but shamefully deserted his family, going to the Sandwich Islands, thence to California, where, it is claimed, he was the Marshall who discovered gold on the American river in 1848. He left the following children: *Jane* (Mrs. Abraham Gore), *Caroline*, *Sibyl*, *Emily* (Mrs. Albert Botsford), *Thomas*, *Wallace*, and *Lemuel* and *Samuel G.* (twins).

ELIZABETH married John F. Satterlee of Athens; died December 5, 1871, aged 77 years.

SARAH married Edmund Hill of Sheshequin.

Sibyl Marshall, after the death of her husband, married Ebenezer Segar; she died August 22, 1851, aged 79 years and 5 months.

Hugh Rippeth, a native of Ireland, who had married Huldah, daughter of John Franklin and cousin of Arnold Franklin, came to Lower Sheshequin about 1792 and settled on the H. H. Johnson place. Here he died about 1805. He had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, *Jane*, married Salmon Beardsley and lived near Rochester, N. Y. The elder son, *William*, married Polly, daughter of Samuel Shores. He settled on the farm now owned by W. M. Shores on Shores Hill, where he died June 23, 1835, aged 46 years, 9 months and 28 days. His wife died February 13, 1860, aged 62 years, 5 months and 18 days. Both are buried in the Post cemetery. Their children were: Marinda, married to David Shores; Jane, married to Nathan Green of Wysox; Amanda died unmarried; George W., married to Maria, daughter of Peter Shores, and died from the effects of sickness and exposure of prison life in the Civil war; John died at the age of 13 years.

Christopher Avery, a native of Connecticut, who served as a private in the Revolutionary war under Captain Williams, in Colonel Webb's regiment of the Connecticut line from 1781 till the close of the war, came to Sheshequin a few years after his brother-in-law, Judge Gore, and lived with him. He enjoyed the benefits of a pension. He never married, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Kit." He died May 3, 1830, in his 71st year, and is buried in the Gore cemetery.

The Omans, John and George, were among the early settlers of Upper Sheshequin. They removed from the town soon after 1800. John married Polly Wallace, sister of Mrs. George Murphy. They spent their last years at Geneseo, N. Y.

Timothy Culver joined the Lower Sheshequin settlement between 1790 and '95. He was a patriot and had served throughout the war in the struggle for Independence. In 1775 he enlisted under Captain Trowbridge, in Colonel Wooster's regiment, and served seven months. He soon re-entered the service, joining the regiment of Colonel Elmore, under Captain Parmele, in which command he served one year. In 1778 he finally enlisted in the regiment of Colonel Welles, under Captain Judd, and served till the close of the war. He had entered the service as a private, but earned the rank of sergeant before his discharge. In one of the engagements with the enemy he was captured, and while a prisoner, with others, was compelled to unload a cargo of salt. The sacks in which the salt was packed were very heavy. These he was required to carry upon his back from the ship. So persistently was he kept at work that the flesh was fairly ground off his back, making great sores which were long in healing. The scars he carried to his grave, but he never forgave nor forgot the British for their cruelty. After the close of the war, Sergeant Culver married and settled on the Calneska, in Tioga county, N. Y. Here he reared a family of three sons, Amasa, Fred and Leander, and five daughters. His wife having died, he

removed to Buckville, Chemung county. Subsequently, he became acquainted with and married Mary Brink, sister of Benjamin Brink of Sheshequin. He then joined the Hornbrook settlement, where he continued to reside till the close of his life. He was a carpenter by occupation and did the building in the new settlement. He owned and occupied different properties. Sergeant Culver is remembered as a kindly, genial old gentleman, greatly esteemed by all his neighbors. In his closing years he was given a pension by the government, which he had served so faithfully and well. He died in September, 1829, aged 88 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery beside his wife. She was born March 8, 1754; died February 25, 1845. The children of Timothy and Mary (Brink) Culver were James, Charity and Daniel B.

JAMES married Margaret French. He was a foreman on the canal; finally settled in Tuscarora township and engaged in farming till the time of his death. His children were: Daniel, Harriet, Mary, Aaron B., Timothy, Adolphus, Josephine, Jarvis J. and Margaret. *Timothy* and *Adolphus* lost their lives in the Civil war.

CHARITY married first ———, and had one daughter; second, Anthony Middaugh, by whom she had four sons and five daughters.

DANIEL BUNNELL, born in Sheshequin, April 19, 1807, married Josephine, daughter of Richard and Tabitha (Jayne) Horton. He settled the place now embracing the Franklin and Webb farms. Here he carved out

a home in the wilderness and died August 5, 1856. His wife, Josephine, born April 6, 1809, died September 27, 1856. Their children were: Lafayette J., Hiram L., James P., Orrin D., Emily and Mahlon. *Lafayette J.* married Mary Patterson, and owns the old Judge Gore farm—one of the prettiest country homes in the county. He was elected to the State legislature in 1888. *Hiram L.*, who was a sergeant in Company B, 141st P. V., was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was unmarried and 31 years of age. *James P.* married Sibyl Park and resides in Buffalo. *Orrin D.* is a resident of Tuscarora. *Emily* is Mrs. Lewis H. Kilmer of Sheshequin. *Mahlon* died at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Culver are buried at Hornbrook.

Joseph Kingsbury.—The Kingsburys, of whom our subject was a descendant, are supposed to have been of Scotch-Irish origin, having fled from the oppressions of the Old World to New England in the latter part of the 16th century. Joseph Kingsbury was born at Enfield, Conn., May 19, 1774, and was a son of Lemuel Kingsbury, a farmer. He received a good education and familiarized himself with the rules of surveying. At the age of 19, he bade adieu to his friends in the East, and with a horse, a small sum of money and a compass, turned his face towards the Susquehanna to find a home and employment. He arrived at Sheshequin in the spring of 1793, and at once engaged with General Spalding as a surveyor. This service ultimately led to his appointment as an agent for the vast landed estates of Vin-



COL. JOSEPH KINGSBURY

cent Le Ray de Chaumont. In 1797, Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of General Spalding. Upon the death of the latter, he became the owner of that portion of the old homestead containing the original mansion, and resided there till the close of his life. He was esteemed a worthful citizen long before the organization of the county, having been appointed an overseer for Ulster in 1798 and constable in 1799. He was also one of the first supervisors and filled various other places of trust and responsibility. For many years he was the colonel of the militia of his district and postmaster at Sheshequin. In the early history of the county he was a Federalist, and was the first person to hold the position of commissioners' clerk. After the formation of the Whig party he was one of its advocates. Of Colonel Kingsbury, his biographer says: "He was a man of marked characteristics. Possessed of more than ordinary ability by nature, he had brought to the storehouse of his information large additions by thought and reflection, gained from extensive reading and observation. In the field of political discussion he was an adversary of acknowledged force. He was bold, terse and argumentative as a writer; modest, timid and reserved as a speaker. In disputes among the early settlers, he exercised an extensive influence, and by individual appeal as agent, he was instrumental in getting the interests abated from their land contracts by the foreign owners. He became connected at an early day with the Masonic fraternity and held a leading position in the order. From an

early period to his death, he was a member and generous contributor to the religious denomination of Universalists. Exercising charity to all and inculcating principles of morality and integrity in all around him, he strove to lay the foundation of good principles in the community, and among those, who, with him had opened up the forests to the sunlight and let in its genial rays upon the hearts and homes of the pioneer settlers. He was of fine presence, tall and strongly built. His wife was a most amiable lady and bore well her part in the scenes of his active and useful life. Their home was the seat of a most generous and refined hospitality." Colonel Kingsbury died January 22, 1849, and his wife, September 18, 1864. Their children were: Mary, Almira, Byron, Burton, Ann Eliza, Henry, Joseph, Marion, Helen Mar and Lemuel S. *Mary*, or "Polly," born August 17, 1799, married Allen Smith and spent her last days in Towanda; died December 25, 1887. *Almira*, born February 13, 1801, married Charles Comstock, who for many years was a justice of the peace and a prominent merchant in Athens; died April 4, 1882. *Byron*, born March 26, 1803, married Wealthy Ann, daughter of Avery Gore; removed to Towanda in 1825, where he died September 3, 1859. *Burton*, born March 30, 1805, married Rowena, daughter of Hon. George Scott; removed to Towanda and engaged successfully in business for a number of years; died June 15, 1871. *Ann Eliza*, born August 20, 1807, married Ira H. Stephens, the tenth sheriff of the county; died at Towanda, November 11, 1866.

Henry, born February 3, 1810, married Matilda Clisby and spent his last days in Towanda ; died June 28, 1887. *Joseph*, born July 2, 1813, married Matilda, daughter of Col. Hiram Mix ; engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business in Towanda ; was Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for fourteen years, and borough treasurer and secretary for more than a quarter of a century up to the time of his death, May 1, 1895. *Marion*, born September 30, 1815, married Hon. George Sanderson, distinguished as a lawyer, State Senator and banker ; died in Scranton, June 23, 1886. *Helen Mar*, born July 11, 1819, married M. C. Mercur of Towanda ; died April 8, 1841. *Lemuel S.*, born September 14, 1823, married Sarah Osborne ; occupied the homestead, where he died May 9, 1902.

Matthew Rogers, a native of Ireland, who was a soldier in the British army, came to America during the Revolutionary war. Having been captured, he espoused the American cause and never returned to his native country. He came to Sheshequin in or before 1795 and settled the farm now known as the Newman place, where he died June 2, 1832, aged 87 years. His wife, Lydia, died July 29, 1857, aged 85 years. Their children were John S., Hiram and two daughters, who married, respectively, Benjamin Brink, Jr., and Orson Carner. *John S.* born in Sheshequin, October 17, 1795, married Maria Campbell ; occupied the homestead till 1840, when he sold and removed to Litchfield : died January 7, 1879.

The Carners.—The family is of Holland origin, and originally spelled the name “Karner.” **Lodowick Carner**, a native of Sheffield, Mass., came to Sheshequin in or before 1798. “He was a very ingenious man, and miller for General Spalding.” Of his family, two sons, *Calvin* and *Luther*, and two daughters are remembered. One of the daughters, *Mary*, married George Kinney. *Luther* married Wealthy, daughter of Col. John Spalding. Their children were: Edgar, Mary, John, Charles, Henry, Sarah, George and Stephen. About 1820, Mr. Carner removed to other parts; Luther, also, after the death of his wife in 1833, left the town, settling in Ohio. **Silas Carner**, brother of Lodowick, followed his brother to Sheshequin, where he continued to reside a number of years. He finally removed to Athens and died there. He was the father of Orson, Amanda, Horace, Sylvia, Jay and Silas.

Henry McKinney, a native of Ireland, who had removed from Maryland, was a resident of Upper Sheshequin from 1795 till 1803, when he took up his abode in Athens township. He was drowned in the Susquehanna in 1806 by the upsetting of a canoe. His children were: Samuel, John, Margaret, Henry, David, Joseph and Cynthia.

The Bidlack Family.—In the struggle for Independence there was no more heroic and self-sacrificing family in the Wyoming Valley than the Bidlacks. James Bidlack and his three sons all bore arms against the minions of King George III. One son was taken prisoner at the

battle of Long Island, and died of starvation on the notorious prison ships. Another son, Benjamin, served during the entire war and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., commanded the Wilkes-Barre company and fell at the battle of Wyoming while leading his men. He was seized by the savage fiends and thrown on the burning logs of the fort, held down with pitchforks and tortured till he expired. The day that Captain Bidlack led his men into action, his father commanded a company of aged men and kept garrison in the fort at Plymouth.

Captain James Bidlack, Jr., the second son of James Bidlack, removed to the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut in 1773. He married Abigail, daughter of Captain Stephen and Mary (Abbott) Fuller. They had four children: Stephen, Sally, Hettie and James. After the death of Captain Bidlack at Wyoming, his widow married Col. John Franklin and removed to Athens. Colonel Franklin took her children under his own roof, and thenceforward was a father to them. *Stephen* married Lois, daughter of Captain Samuel Ransom, and removed to Spencer, N. Y. *Sally* married Franklin Chitsey. *Hettie* married William Patrick and removed to Michigan. *James*, the youngest son of Captain Bidlack, born September 22, 1778, settled in Sheshequin. He married in 1803, Esther, daughter of Daniel Moore, a native of Ireland. Mr. Bidlack first located on Orange Hill, on the line between Sheshequin and Litchfield, then lived for a time on the M. F. Smith place, and in 1822 located per-

manently at Ghent on the farm now occupied by his son, Daniel M. He was accidentally killed April 30, 1828, while loading a raft at Sheshequin. The children of James and Esther Bidlack were: Anson, born May 7, 1804; died unmarried April 14, 1865. He occupied the homestead and kept the family together after his father's death. Mary, born January 20, 1806, married Joseph McKinney of Athens; died May 10, 1891. Sally, born September 28, 1808, married Philip Verbeck; died March 11, 1883, at North Ghent. Lydia, born July 20, 1811, married Samuel P. Wolcott of Litchfield; died at the age of 72 years. Zipporah, born August 5, 1816, married John E. Horton of Ghent; died April 12, 1895. Abigail, born October 17, 1818, married Martin V. B. Towner of Rome; died on Towner Hill at the age of 76 years. James, born January 3, 1821, married Laura Russell of Rome; resides in Windham. Daniel M., born April 23, 1823, married Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Smith; occupies the farm on which he was born and has always lived. Stephen, born April 10, 1826, married Ethelinda Vibbert; resides at Ghent. Esther, wife of James Bidlack, born May 16, 1787, died August 28, 1863.

Josiah Tuttle, a native of Connecticut, born October 28, 1774, came to Ulster in or before 1794, and occupied lands which he sold to Charrick Westbrook. In 1799 he removed to Hornbrook, where he purchased the property now owned by J. F. Blackman. He had married Jerusha, daughter of Chester Bingham of Ulster. The latter,

in 1783, when a child eight years old, was brought by her parents on horseback over the mountains from Wilkes-Barre to Wysox. Mr. Tuttle continued to make improvements on his purchase till his death, June 21, 1830. He was noted for his benevolence and was a sincere Mason. He and his wife were faithful Universalists and original members of the first class of that denomination in the county. They reared a family of seven stalwart sons (all six feet or over tall) and three daughters. They were: Chester, Dorinda, Edwin, Joseph B., Albert, Calvin W., William C., Eliza E., Ethan B. and Sarah A. *Chester*, born June 18, 1795, died January 5, 1848. *Dorinda*, born March 10, 1799, married a Mr. Lemon, removed to Potter county, Pa., thence to Minnesota, where she died October 25, 1862. *Edwin*, born January 17, 1803, married Keziah Kinner, resided in Rome township where he died. *Joseph B.*, born May 5, 1805, married Eliza, daughter of William Horton, removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he died. *Albert*, born July 23, 1807, married Delight, daughter of William Horton, and removed to New Ulm, Minn., where he became a man of prominence. He was several times a member of the State Legislature. During the Sioux outbreak in 1863, his son, William, a son-in-law and a nephew were slain in the massacre near New Ulm. *Calvin W.*, born August 8, 1810, married Julia, daughter of Peter Barnard, removed to Minnesota, where he practiced law and died. *William C.*, born March 20, 1813, married Permilla Horton (widow of Isaac Smith) and settled in Litchfield,

where he died May 20, 1889. *Eliza E.*, born March 31, 1814, married Albert Hebard, died in Minnesota, August 22, 1861. *Ethan B.*, born March 26, 1817, married Lucinda, daughter of Joshua Horton, died in Ulster, October 15, 1869. *Sarah A.*, born December 6, 1819, married Francis S. Ayer, died in Sheshequin, September 30, 1868. Jerusha (Bingham) Tuttle, born December 17, 1774, spent her closing days with her daughter, Mrs. Ayer. She bore her part nobly in the struggles incident to pioneer life, was a devoted Christian mother and "a strict disciplinarian." She died November 28, 1857, and is buried beside her husband in the Hornbrook cemetery.

Joseph Salisbury, who purchased of John Newlle, came to the Hornbrook settlement in 1799. He sold his claim to other parties, and in 1803 removed to the State of New York.

James Shores came to Hornbrook about 1799, and settled the place until recently owned by Mrs. Barnes. He was a blacksmith, and is remembered going about the neighborhood with his kit of tools, as it was called in those days, "whipping the cat." He died March 5, 1837, aged 63 years. His wife, Elizabeth (Hamilton), died October 18, 1853, in her 74th year. Their children were : Stephen, Jonathan, Silas H., Elmer, Eliza, Sally, Nancy and Diantha. *Stephen*, born February 14, 1801, married Diana, daughter of Richard Horton ; lived in Sheshequin, where he died August 31, 1877. *Silas H.*, born February 9, 1815, married Eve Ann, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer ; lived in Sheshequin, died June 1,

1883. *Elmer* joined his sisters in Illinois ; while East on a visit he sickened and died, September 25, 1847, in his 30th year ; he was unmarried. *Eliza*, born December 31, 1807, married Richard, son of Richard Horton, and after his death, Abram Barner ; died May 7, 1898. *Sally* married William, son of Joshua Horton. *Jonathan* married Sarah Merithew and removed to Michigan where he died. *Nancy* married William Ferguson and removed to Illinois. *Diantha* went to Illinois with her sister, Mrs. Ferguson, where she married James Smith and reared a family ; after the death of Mr. Smith she married a Mr. Bennefield.

Daniel Moore, a native of Ireland, came to America as a soldier in the British army during the Revolutionary war. He left the service of King George, never to return to the mother country. In 1785 he came to Tioga and located on lands east of the river. About 1790 he established a ferry at the Park's place, which he continued to operate several years. He then joined the Upper Sheshequin settlement, and died finally at Orange Hill about 1830. Of his children : *Esther* married James Bidlack ; *Zipporah* married Richard Lent of Rome ; *Polly* married a Mr. Millett ; *John* was a noted river pilot.

Samuel Bartlett, a native of Vermont, who was reared near the Green Mountains and served as a captain of one of the companies in Gen. Ethan Allen's brigade in the Revolutionary war, came to Sheshequin and located on the farm now owned by Judson Macafee about 1800. He purchased a large tract of land, which he occupied till his

death, July 1, 1810, at the age of 64 years. In Vermont he had married a Miss Meigs, who died before his emigration "West." Their children were: Timothy, Hannah, Statira, Mary and Samuel. *Timothy* came to Sheshequin with his father. He married Huldah, daughter of Zephon Flower of Athens, and occupied a portion of the homestead farm, where he died February 1, 1821, aged 31 years. He had one son and a daughter. The son, at about the age of 14 years, was crossing the river on the ice with a horse and cutter, when the ice gave way and both he and the horse were drowned. The daughter, Mary, married Lathrop Smith of Horseheads, N. Y. *Hannah* married Cornelius Younglove and settled at Hammondsport, N. Y. *Statira* married a Mr. Clapp and settled in Washington county, N. Y. *Mary* married Samuel Hoyt, came to Sheshequin with her husband and died there August 9, 1849, in her 71st year. *Samuel* came from Vermont with his father and lived on the farm with him. He married Phoebe, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Shaw. He took a prominent part in the early political struggles of the county and was elected county auditor in 1819. About 1834 he sold his interests to Colonel Kingsbury and removed to Michigan.

Adrian Post, whose ancestors were from Holland, came to Sheshequin with his family about 1801. He sold his property in what is now Paterson, N. J., with a view of locating in the Lake country. In the course of his journey he drifted into Sheshequin, and settled permanently on lands now owned by Lawrence Post and others. Here

he and his wife both died, the former about 1806 and the latter about 1835. Their remains repose in the Post cemetery, the grave of Mr. Post, it is claimed, being the first made there. The children of Adrian Post were: Peter, John, Elias, Aaron, Margaret, Anna and Sally. *Peter* never married, lived and died on the homestead. *John* occupied a portion of the homestead and died there. He married Betsy, daughter of Samuel Shores of Wysox. Their children were: Anna (Mrs. Elisha Newell), Lorena (Mrs. William Morris), Matilda (Mrs. David Kilmer), Ellen (Mrs. Leander Burlingame) and Dennis. *Elias* owned a portion of the homestead on which he lived. He married Lucretia, daughter of John Elliott. Their children were: William, Joseph, Lottie, Anna (Mrs. Chester Childs), Jane (Mrs. Pratt Mosier), Lesulph (Mrs. James Shultz), James and Victor E. *Aaron* also occupied a part of the homestead. He was a noted old-time pedagogue. He was self-taught and began teaching at the age of 17 years, continuing for forty terms. As a mathematician, he possessed unusual talents. He married Cynthia Landrus, and had the following children: Lucretia (Mrs. Stephen Vosburg), Lorenzo D., Lemuel L., Martha (Mrs. Andrew Smith), John R., Margaret (Mrs. Charles H. Preston), Laura (Mrs. Horton Shores) and Ezmorelda (Mrs. Llewellyn Harris). *Margaret* married Joshua Shores. *Anna* married William Shores. *Sarah* ("Sally") married first Nathaniel Fuller and second David Kenyon.

The Smiths.—The Hornbrook settlement and that at North Towanda, for many years, formed the most important settlement in the old town of Claverack. In 1785, **Jonas Smith** of Connecticut and his son, Nathan, took up 200 acres of land, under Strong & Hogaboom, in what is now North Towanda, "bounded by the river and Sugar creek, and known in the sub-division of the township as Numbers 69 and 70." Mr. Smith had married Mercy Buxton. Their children were: Jesse, Lydia, (Rev.) Nathan, Enos, John, Sarah, Joseph and Charles. The father died between 1799 and 1802, and is probably buried in the old cemetery on the Bishop Horton place. His widow afterwards married William Coolbaugh. She died August 9, 1822, aged 78 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Of the children—Sarah married Isaac Horton. John was frozen to death while hunting. His children were: Mercy (Mrs. Samuel Landrus), Fanny (1st Mrs. William Lane, 2d Mrs. John Gustin), Elizabeth, Phoebe, Isaac and John. The widow, Phoebe Smith, subsequently married Lemuel Landrus.

JESSE, born November 25, 1766, married Jane Miller. About 1802 he settled the Gard place on the line between Sheshequin and Wysox. He cleared the greater portion of the farm, where he died December 23, 1843. His wife, born September 21, 1766, died March 15, 1844. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Their children were: Sarah, John M., James, Rachel, Jonas, Polly, Betsy, William, Jesse, Jane and Anna. *Sarah*, born April 21, 1787, married Lemuel Streeter of Wysox

and removed to Illinois. *John M.*, born December 24, 1788, married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Brink. About the time of his marriage in 1808, he settled on the place now occupied by John Wanck, where he toiled, reared a large family and died July 14, 1864. His wife, born March 23, 1791, died March 7, 1872. Their children were: Benjamin, born August 19, 1809, married Eliza McGill; died August 3, 1891. Isaac, born May 20, 1811, married Permilla Horton; died September 30, 1839. John B., born December 6, 1812, married Lucinda Horton; died September 21, 1881. Calvin, born March 26, 1815, married Catherine Myers of Indiana; died September 19, 1894. Curtis, born June 16, 1816, married Betsy Gardner of Indiana; died December 22, 1889. George, born January 26, 1818, married Matilda Chaffee; died August 9, 1901. Guy, born May 6, 1819, married Lucinda Horton; died July 24, 1889. Elizabeth, born December 23, 1820, married Richard C. Horton; died March 9, 1894. Electa, born August 30, 1822, married George Heath; died July 28, 1901. Harry, born March 23, 1824, married Abigail Chaffee; died March 12, 1893. Miller, born December 28, 1826, married Jane Rundell; died February 16, 1902. Jay, born June 13, 1827, drowned July 10, 1845, while bathing in the river with others at Hornbrook. Charles, born March 6, 1830, married Melissa Allen; died January 22, 1902. Mary Ann, born May 18, 1834, married first Hiram Bowman, second Henry Vann; died February 11, 1885. Clark and Rachel died in early childhood. *Rachel*, born

December 21, 1792, married Daniel Brink and removed to Illinois. *Jonas*, born October 3, 1794, settled in Sheshequin, but spent the last few years of his life in Williamsport, Pa. *Polly*, born September 29, 1796, married Ebenczer P. Clark; died August 19, 1867, and is buried at Wyalusing. *Betsy*, born December 26, 1798, married Alanson Lovelace; died in Sheshequin, January 8, 1866. *William*, born January 29, 1805, married Jane Blauvelt; removed to East Waverly, N. Y., where he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a gun. *Jesse*, born March 31, 1807, married Anna, daughter of Joseph Lent, and occupied the farm adjoining the homestead; died August 26, 1871. *Jane*, born August 25, 1809, married William Foster and removed to other parts. *Anna*, born December 17, 1811, married Harry Lent and removed to Potter county, Pa.

Zebulon Butler, who had married Jemima, daughter of Capt. Jabez Fish, came to Sheshequin from Wilkes-Barre in 1803. He brought with him a stock of goods which he sold to the settlers. He occupied a small framed house, with Harry Spalding, on the property near the present residence of William Snyder. Here the store was kept. Butler exchanged his property for lots in Wilkes-Barre with Captain Fish in 1809 and removed from the town.

Nathaniel Fuller, who had married Sally, daughter of Adrian Post, came from New Jersey to Sheshequin with his father-in-law's family. He enlisted in the War of 1812 and was killed in an engagement with the enemy.

He left one son ; his widow afterwards married David Kenyon. The son, *Richard H.*, born August 16, 1811, was reared in the family of his uncle, Elias Post. He married Celinda, daughter of Col. Franklin Blackman. For many years he was a contractor and builder in masonry. In 1850 he removed to East Waverly, where he died June 7, 1880. His wife died December 17, 1898, in her 83d year. Their children were : Charles R., Lois (Mrs. I. N. Andre), George L., Eunice E. (Mrs. Edward Rose), Harriet E. (Mrs. Charles Cunamon), Frank A., Miner P., and one daughter and three sons dying in childhood.

Ebenezer Segar, a native of Brattleboro, Vt., removed with his father, Henry Segar, to what is now LeRoy township about 1800. In 1805 he came to Sheshequin, married Josiah Marshall's widow and occupied the Marshall homestead until the time of his death. His children were : Amanda, Patience Lenity, Charles E., Collins M., Julia and Henry. *Amanda*, born April 28, 1806, married John Brink, died May 26, 1892. *Patience L.*, born May 13, 1808, married Uriah Shaw, died January 15, 1900. *Charles E.*, born March 16, 1810, married Martha Slawson of Nichols, N. Y., died in Sheshequin, December 3, 1887. *Collins M.*, born June, 1812, married Charlotte, daughter of William Spalding, and occupied the homestead for many years ; died in Sayre, October 23, 1896. *Julia*, born July 18, 1814, married Benjamin Brown of Wyalusing. *Henry*, born February 15, 1817, married first Almira Rogers of Litchfield, second

Maria P. Lockwood of Ulster, and resides at Ulster. Both Mr. Segar and wife are buried in the family plot on the Towner place.

John Christian Forbes was born October 25, 1759, at Brunswick, Germany, where his father was a large stock raiser. When he was sixteen years old he was sent by his father to deliver to the coast a drove of cattle, which he had sold to the British Government. Officers of the British vessel persuaded him to go aboard on the promise that the ship would land near his home, and much sooner than he could travel overland. After the vessel was out of sight of land, it dawned upon the young drover that he had been tricked and was being carried to some other part of the world. When he was finally landed it was in America, being informed at the same time that he would be compelled to serve in the British army. He continued with the King's troops until a good opportunity presented itself, then deserted and espoused the American cause, giving his aid in the struggle for Independence till the close of the war. He settled on the Delaware in Delaware county, N. Y., where, July 3, 1783, he married Deborah Williams. In 1806 he came to Sheshequin with his family. He located at first where the Valley House now stands, and two years later purchased and moved on to the place now known as the Peck farm. Here he continued to reside until after the death of his wife, when he lived among his children. He is remembered as "a kindly, Christian old gentleman." He died April 19, 1853, aged 93½ years. His wife, Deb-

orah, born in Delaware county, N. Y., August 30, 1764, died September 26, 1837. Their children, all of whom were born in Delaware county, except the two youngest, were: Ernest, Hannah, Catharine, Polly, Eunice, Elisha, William, Francis, Archibald, Montgomery and Charles. *Ernest*, born April 6, 1784, married Polly Smith, died in Rome, April 30, 1860. *Hannah*, born September 17, 1786, married Lawrence Rose, died in Sheshequin, June 3, 1839. *Catharine*, born April 23, 1789, married Isaac I. Lowe, died at Athens, September, 1873. *Polly*, born April 21, 1791, married Benjamin Brink, died at Athens, June 10, 1877. *Eunice*, born April 16, 1793, married John Hicks, died at Rome, April 8, 1877. *Elisha*, born March 13, 1795, married first Lucy Newell, second Sally Eastman, died in Sheshequin, September 27, 1834. *William*, born November 20, 1798, married Hettie Kendall, died in Indiana in 1881. *Francis*, born October 10, 1801, married Sally Horton, died in Indiana in 1882. *Archibald*, born June 22, 1805, married Hester Brink, died at Reniff, N. Y., December 18, 1883. *Montgomery* died in infancy. *Charles*, born April 13, 1810, married Julia Snyder, died in Rome, May 3, 1852.

William Presher was "the pioneer miller." Upon coming to the Valley he saw the great need of a grist-mill for the accommodation of the settlers. He laid the matter before Judge Gore, who encouraged such an enterprise and offered assistance if he (Presher) would

make the venture. Accordingly, the following contract was entered into :

"This indenture made the 6th day of June, 1807, by and between Obadiah Gore of Ulster township, county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, on the one part, and William Presher of the same place, witnesseth : That the said Obadiah Gore, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, hath demised, granted, and for use let, unto the said William Presher, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, viz : A sufficient piece of ground for a mill seat and yard for a grist-mill and other water works on Island Cove, together with a road from the main road on the east side of the river, opposite said mill seat to the same, (said Presher having undertaken to set up mills at the place aforesaid) with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. To have and to hold the said demised premises, with their appurtenances for and during the term the said Island Cove mill seat may be considered a suitable place for mills, or water work machinery, or so long as the said Presher or his assigns shall keep it in repair, and the said Gore to be at one-half of the expense (except whisky) and the said William Presher for himself, his heirs and assigns doth covenant and agree to allow and pay to the said Obadiah Gore the one-half of the profits arising from the said grist-mill so long as the same shall be kept in operation. And the parties aforesaid for themselves respectively each with the other and their respective heirs, executors and administrators do hereby agree to abide by the above article. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals. In presence of Avery Gore.

OBADIAH GORE.

WILLIAM PRESHER.

The said mill was erected by Presher and stood on the bank of the river a few rods northwest of the residence of S. G. Marshall. Presher continued to operate his mill till the time of his death, July, 1822, when it passed into the hands of Avery Gore.

Captain Jabez Fish, born at Groton, Conn., July 25, 1741, was one of the first settlers at Wilkes-Barre. He

joined Captain Bidlack's company and was in the battle of Wyoming. Of the 32 men in the company engaged, he was one of the eight who escaped. He secreted himself in the long grass, and so close were the savages he feared his own heart-beats would reveal his hiding place. While in this awful position he listened to the screams and cries of women and children as the terrible butchery went on. "Mrs. Fish supposed her husband to have fallen, and hastened with her children through the wilderness. Overcome with fatigue and want, her infant died. Sitting down a moment on a stone to see it draw its last breath, she gazed in its face with unutterable anguish. There was no way to dig a grave—and to leave it to be devoured by wolves, seemed worse than death, so she took the dead babe in her arms and carried it twenty miles, when she came to a German settlement. Though poor, they gave her food, made a box for the child, attended her to the graveyard and decently buried it, kindly bidding her welcome till she should be rested." In 1809, Captain Fish exchanged his property in Wilkes-Barre (which became very valuable) for 350 acres of land in Sheshequin. He came on and occupied that portion of it, now owned by his grandson, Lloyd Fish, next above the Universalist church. Here he died April 16, 1814. He married for his first wife Sarah Avery, sister of Mrs. Judge Gore. Of their children: *Jemima* married Zebulon Butler. A son, *Thomas*, remained at Wilkes-Barre. In 1797, Captain Fish married for his second wife Susanna Dana. Their children

were : Maria, Jabez, Diantha and Lemira. *Maria*, born at Wilkes-Barre, April 4, 1798, married Jesse Brown, died in Sheshequin, July 16, 1847. Children—Ethlyn (Mrs. Elijah A. Parsons) and Mary (Mrs. Levi Wells). *Jabez*, born at Wilkes-Barre, August 3, 1799, inherited the homestead which he occupied till the time of his death, March 15, 1876. He married Amanda, daughter of Moses Park. Children—Elvira (Mrs. Oscar Smith) ; Susan died unmarried ; George W. married first Ruth A. Kinney, second Anna D. Parsons, resides at Waverly ; Jabez died unmarried ; Lloyd married Lucy A. Gore and occupies the homestead. *Diantha*, born June 15, 1801, married Alvin Dana of Almond, Alleghany county, N. Y., died in the West. *Lemira*, born at Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1803, married Chester Park, a merchant of Athens. Susanna Dana Fish, born at Ashford, Conn., January 11, 1762, died in Sheshequin, April 4, 1844.

A Negro Family by the name of Chintz were the first colored people to come to Sheshequin. They settled near Judge Gore's in or before 1792. Of the family, Jacob, Peter and Phebe are remembered.

Comers and Goers.—For twenty-five years after General Spalding and Judge Gore had located in Sheshequin, many persons who did not become permanent residents, joined their settlement for longer and shorter periods. Some tarried for a time, until they could establish homes in the wilderness of the surrounding country ; others, of a migratory nature, left for whatever fields their fancy of adventure or opportunity for wealth, induced them.

Sheshequin in 1795.—The French traveller, the *Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt*, passed up the Susquehanna in 1795. On the 2d of June he reached what is now Ulster, and in his “Travels,” published in 1799, comments on Old and New Sheshequin, as follows: “We stopped at Solomon Tracy’s to rest our horses. This planter occupies an estate of 500 acres, only 30 of which are yet cleared and which belongs to the village of Old Sheshequin. Its owner arrived here about five years ago from the county of Orange in the State of New York; but he now intends to settle in Genesee; and, consequently, wishes to dispose of his plantation, which he holds from the State of Connecticut; the price he demands is \$5,390, that is to say, about ten dollars and three-fourths per acre. Another landholder, at whose house we stopped to procure directions about the road, intimated to us a similar design, as he mistook us for land jobbers. His plantation consisted of 300 acres, 60 of which were cleared, with a corn and a saw mill, which he estimated at \$1,300. He asked for the whole estate \$2,600, which is tantamount to eight dollars and a half per acre. The state of agriculture is no better here than in the other parts of Pennsylvania, and even worse than in many of them, all the plantations being in that infant state where the soil yields rich crops without cultivation. The settlers are doubtful whether their rights to their possessions will be confirmed, have much business upon their hands, and are in general little able to advance money for the improvement of their lands so that

they hardly give themselves the trouble even to plough up the ground. For this purpose they make use of oxen, the medium price of a yoke of which is \$70. Wheat commonly sells for one dollar a bushel, rye for four shillings and oats from two shillings and six pence to three shillings. There are two schools in the neighboring country, which are both kept by women who teach needle-work and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by the fee of five shillings a quarter paid by each scholar. They are evidently insufficient, yet they are schools; and these are yet very rare in Pennsylvania. No place has been hitherto set apart here for religious worship. They who desire to perform this, assemble in private houses and engage a preacher for a yearly salary, which, however, is very small. Families of Methodists constitute the principal part of the inhabitants. On the other side of the river stands New Sheshequin, a small neat town, containing about twelve houses, which are built either of logs or rough boards. It is seated in a very pleasant plain. The justice of the peace, the surgeon and the pastor of the neighboring country reside in this place. It contains shops, in short, all those things which are found only in a principal town."

As Seen in 1804.—In the month of October, 1804, Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, with two companions visited Niagara Falls. He wrote a rhyming

description of his journey, called the "Foresters," of which the following extract describes a night at Judge Gore's and that portion of the journey through Sheshequin :

" 'Twas now dull twilight ; trudging on we keep
 Where giddy Breakneck nods above the steep,
 And down the darkening forests slowly steer
 Where woods, receding, show a dwelling near,
 A painted frame, tall barracks filled with hay,
 Clean whitewashed railings raised along the way ;
 Young poplars, mixed with weeping willows green,
 Rose o'er the gate, and fringed the walk within.
 An air of neatness, gracing all around,
 Bespoke that courtesy we so quickly found :
 The aged judge, in grave apparel dressed,
 To cushioned chairs invites each weary guest ;
 O'er the rich carpet bids the table rise,
 With all the sweets that India's clime supplies.
 And supper served with elegance ; the glass
 In sober circuit was allowed to pass.
 The reverend sire, with sons and grandsons round,
 Ruddy as health, by summer suns embrowned,
 Inquires our road and news with modest mien :
 Tells of the countries he himself has seen,
 His Indian battles, midnight ambuscades,
 Wounds and captivity in the forest glades ;
 And with such winning, interesting store
 Of wildwood tales and literary lore,
 Beguiled the evening and engaged each heart,
 That, though sleep summoned, we were loth to part ;
 And e'en in bed reposed, the listening ear
 Seemed still the accents of the sage to hear.
 The morning came ; ye gods ! how quickly hies
 To weary folks the hour when they must rise !
 Groping around, we fixed our various load,
 And full equipt forth issued to the road.

Inured to toil, the woods slide swiftly past,
O'er many an opening farm our eyes were cast :
Here rich, flat meadows most luxuriant lie.
Some gleaming orchards gladly we espy :
Full-loaded peach-trees, drooping hung around,
Their mellow fruit thick scattered o'er the ground.
Six cents procured us a sufficient store,
Our napkins crammed, and pockets running o'er :
Delicious fare,—nor did we prize them less
Than Jews did manna in the wilderness.
Still journeying on the river's bank we keep,
And pass the Narrows' high and dangerous steep,
That to the clouds like touring Atlas soars,
While deep below the parted river roars."



CHAPTER III.

SETTLERS FROM 1812 TO 1840.

*S*AMUEL HOYT, a native of Guilford, Conn., who had married Mary, daughter of Samuel Bartlett of Vermont, after the removal of the latter to Sheshequin, also came with his family in 1812. He settled on the place now owned by Hiram Shores. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter by occupation, being especially noted for his skill as a builder. He was the first mechanic in that section of the country to use the square in laying out his frame work ; and when he put up his first building, after coming to Sheshequin—the Snyder house—people came for miles around to see the frame. A large number of the houses and barns in the valley were constructed by him. Mrs. Hoyt was a celebrated tailoress and made fine suits for men. She was patronized from all the surrounding neighborhoods, and so busy was she kept plying the needle, that she frequently had the aid of a half dozen assistants. Mr. Hoyt died on the homestead, December 21,

1842, aged 73 years and 6 months. His wife died August 9, 1849, aged 70 years and 5 months. Their children were: Chlotilda, Hannah M., Statira, Samuel B. and Giles M. *Chlotilda* married Obadiah Spalding. *Hannah M.*, married Samuel Marshall. *Statira*, born March 19, 1807, married Amos P. Spalding of Athens, died July 28, 1855. *Samuel B.* married first Flora Ames of Sackett Harbor, N. Y., second Mrs. Matilda Angle of Sheshequin; occupied the homestead for some years, then removed to Athens, where he died. *Giles M.*, born March 20, 1820, married Almira Green of Green's Landing, where he and his wife reside on the farm where they began life's struggles together in 1839.

Peter Barnard came to Sheshequin in or before 1812. He married Roba, daughter of Abel Newell, and settled the farm now owned by Bird and Burton Gillett. He was a hard working man and cleared a considerable part of his farm. After the death of his wife, he disposed of his property and removed to Illinois, where he died. His children were: George, Julia, Sally, Polly, Lucy and Martha. George went to Illinois: Julia married Calvin Tuttle, and Sally a Collins.

Isaac I. Low, a blacksmith and nailer by trade, came to the town about 1812 and pursued the former occupation. In 1836 he removed to Athens village where he died. He married Catharine, daughter of John C. Forbes, and had children—Martha (Mrs. Spencer Elson), Polly, John Christian Forbes, Isaac, Luther, Sarah (Mrs. James Wilson) and Olive (Mrs. Henry Hewett). John C. F.,

commonly known as "Forbes Low," born October 2, 1816, is still living. He was a noted huntsman and waterman, and has many interesting recollections of early days.

John Lyons, a native of Ithaca, N. Y., who had married Jemima, daughter of Richard Horton, came to the Hornbrook settlement in 1813. He was a lumberman, and about 1840 removed to Standing Stone. His children were: Isaac, Richard, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Mahu Horton), Rachel (Mrs. John Bish), Anna J. (Mrs. Christmas Hainesworth), Diana (Mrs. Alonzo Barns) and Mahala (Mrs. F. M. Maynard). The eldest son, Isaac, became a prominent and influential business man, and was elected county commissioner in 1861. He died at his home in Allis Hollow, March 27, 1902, aged 86 years.

Freeman Gillett came to Sheshequin in about 1813. He was a carpenter and joiner of superior skill. Among the buildings erected by him, were the Warren Gillett house, the Ensley Gillett house and the old Sheshequin church. He spent his last days with a daughter in Springfield township.

John Elliott.—The family from whom John Elliott descended came from the north of Ireland during the early colonial period and settled at Albany, N. Y. "John Elliott and his brother, William, living near the Connecticut line, heard much of the Susquehanna country in its praise, more especially that part of it claimed by that State, and, therefore, the former and Joseph (the oldest

son of William) packed their knapsacks and started on foot in the spring of 1803 to view the land for themselves, with a view to bring the families for settlement. They arrived in due time in Wysox, where John rented a farm of the widow Moger. He raised some corn and sowed some rye, and in company with his nephew cleared eight acres of new land and sowed it to wheat—the sowing produced good crops of both cereals. They returned to their homes late in the fall, and preparations for the removal of the families to the new country at once were commenced. Three span of horses and as many sleighs were loaded with the household goods and supplies, and the two families, numbering in all twenty persons, young and old, among them an aged grandmother. They crossed the Hudson and Catskill on the ice, as well as every other stream in their way, and drove on the ice from Old Sheshequin to the cabin of William Means at Towanda, where they were furnished entertainment for the night.” William rented Mr. Means’ farm in Wysox, where he remained one year, then removed to Rome township, where he died at the age of 95 years. John continued to reside in Wysox till 1814, when he removed to Sheshequin and followed the occupation of shoemaker. His residence at different times was Hornbrook and Ghent. His wife was Elizabeth Snyder, a German woman. She died April 14, 1818, in her 47th year, and Mr. Elliott, July 4, 1857, in his 88th year. Their children were: Joseph, Hannah, Lucinda, Polly, Rachel and Lucretia. *Joseph* married Jemima, daughter of Eli-

jah M. Horton. He owned the Elsbree farm at Hornbrook, which he sold in 1871, and removed to Kansas with his family, where he died two years later. His wife died a few years since, at the age of 94 years. Their children were: Isaac, William H., Joseph M., Urbain, Sally (Mrs. Ulysses Horton) and Jemima (Mrs. Thomas McMahon).— Isaac died in Sheshequin; Sally resides at Hornbrook; the others removed to Kansas, Urbain since having died. *Hannah* married Isaac S. Horton, lived at Ghent, died March 7, 1877, in her 85th year. *Polly* married William Russell of Rome. *Rachel* married Daniel Hill of Sheshequin, died July 23, 1869, aged 55 years. *Lucretia* married Elias Post.

Dr. Zadoc Gillett, a native of Granville, Mass., came to Sheshequin in 1815 and located on the place of now Warren Gillett. He had quite an extensive practice. After some years' residence in Sheshequin he removed to Canada, where, during an epidemic of cholera he lost his wife and several children. He then returned to Sheshequin and practiced for a time, finally removed to Albany township where he died. He was the father of the late Jerome B. Gillett of Hornbrook.

Earl Mastin, a shoemaker by trade, was one of the earliest settlers in the Ghent neighborhood. It is related that "Mastin and his wife were somewhat rare specimens of humanity. In one of their drunken carousals they got into a fight, which resulting rather as a draw game, the belligerents agreed to a dissolution of partnership. After some days of sober reflection, Mastin came to the conclu-

sion that he would make overtures for the resumption of amicable relations, but fearing the reception of his terms, if presented by himself, would be prejudiced, he decided to employ an ambassador, and therefore applied to Silas Gore, who undertook to negotiate a peace with the irascible woman. Mr. Gore brought the parties to his own house as neutral ground, and, after considerable diplomacy, articles of peace and amity were agreed upon and the reunited pair went home rejoicing. Just previous to that time articles of peace had been signed at Ghent in Belgium, between Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Zadoc Gillett gave the locality the name of *Ghent*, which designation is likely to be retained a long time, in commemoration of the reconciliation of that novel pioneer pair." On a plain stone slab in the Sheshequin cemetery, the following imperfect inscription may be read: "Here lies Sally Ann, wife of Earl Mastin, who died April 27, 1824. aged 36 years, 5 months and 27 days.

'As I am now so you must be.
Prepare to die and follow me.'

Mastin is remembered as being a "great fifer." He had sons, Charles and James.

Thaddeus Hemenway, who had served with the Massachusetts troops five years in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battles of Stillwater, Newport and Lake George, came to Sheshequin in or before 1813. He spent his last years in the Ghent neighborhood and Rome. The old patriot was fond of repeating the following :

"Hicks and Gibbs marched along from Watertown to glory ;

Hemenway composed a song, and Bump told hunting stories."

His children, who married as follows, were: *Sarah*, to Gersham Towner; *John*, to Debby Hawkins; *Joseph*, to Pamela Shipman; *Levi*, to Elizabeth Brague; *Lavina*, to Abraham Towner; *William*, to Rachel ——. Mr. Hemenway died in Rome township, his wife, *Lavina*, surviving him some years.

John Ditrich, who came to America as a Hessian soldier during the Revolutionary war, remained here and in 1816 found his way into Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Edward M. Vought. He improved a considerable part of the place and died thereon, April 11, 1840, aged 85 years. His wife, Elizabeth, died August 12, 1846, aged 83 years. Both are buried in a private plot on the farm. The children of John and Elizabeth Ditrich were: Lewis, Charlotte, Hannah and Lydia. *Lewis*, after some years' residence in the town, removed to other parts; *Hannah* married Joseph Vought; *Lydia* married Peter Vought of Rome—a brother of Joseph.

Henry Hiney was an early settler on the Bidlack place at Ghent. He made and peddled brooms and became blind. His wife is remembered as an ardent Baptist. Their children were: Timothy, Henry, William, George, Christopher, and daughters, Mrs. Cyrus Wheeler and Mrs. Earl Wright.

Henry Cleveland, a blacksmith, came from the East to Sheshequin about 1817. He had a shop at the forks

of the road near the Brown place. After a few years the family removed from the town.

Burgis Drake was an early settler on the Widow Miller place at Black. He was the father of Jesse R., Ebenezer, Franklin, Isaac and James. He died in the '20's and was survived by his wife, Hannah, a number of years.

Matthew Wright became a resident of the town in or before 1818. He settled the Joseph Vought place at Ghent, made a considerable improvement and died there about 1838. Both he and his wife are buried on the farm. Their children were: Oswin, Earl, Polly (Mrs. Larman H. Elliott), Sally (Mrs. Timothy Hiney), Druzella (Mrs. Reuben Perry), Margaret (Mrs. Hiram Perry) and Betsy. Oswin was the fiddler at the old-time dances and "apple bees."

Moses Woodburn, son of George and Mary (Putnam) Woodburn, was born at Stonington, Conn., October 2, 1764. His ancestor, John Woodburn, came from Ireland, landing at Boston in 1718, but three years later settled at Londonderry, N. H. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, Moses was residing in Stonington, where in September, 1779, he enlisted as a private in the company of Captain Rathborn and served eight months; he re-enlisted three times, as follows: June, 1780, as a private in the company of Captain Douglass, Colonel Starr's regiment, served six months; June, 1781, as a mariner on U. S. brig Marquis Lafayette, served eight months; June, 1782, as a mariner on U. S. brig Ran-

dolph and served two months. He assisted in capturing several prizes at sea, and was one of the guards that conducted Major Andre to be executed. One of Mr. Woodburn's granddaughter says: "When a child I remember hearing grandfather tell how Major Andre knelt in tears to General Washington and begged to be shot, and how Washington offered Andre his life if he would reveal the whole plot, but the brave young Englishman proudly answered, 'No;' saying 'I was born a gentleman though I die a scandalous death;' General Washington wept, as did all the soldiers." After the war, Moses removed with his father's family to Cherry Valley, N. Y., whence in 1808, in company with two brothers, Naphtali and John, he came to Wysox, purchased land, and with his brother, Naphtali, built a saw mill on Wysox Creek. Twice the mill was burned, and having labored hard he became discouraged, sold out his interests and in 1818 removed to Sheshequin, settling on the farm now owned by T. R. Macafee. Here after he had got comfortably situated, he met with another misfortune. While all were away from home but his aged mother, the house caught fire and burned with all their clothing, furniture and store of provisions. After suffering many hardships, another, a double-hewed log house was erected, in which Mr. Woodburn continued to reside until his death—December 30, 1836. He had married before removing to Bradford county, Sena Wright, daughter of Edward and Chloc (Pomeroy) Wright. They had three children: *Sally*, who married Renselaer J. Jenks of Warren; *Asenath*

married Thomas Roger Davies of Athens, and *Nancy Marietta* married Ezra Pelton of Athens. Mr. Woodburn is remembered as "an industrious, kindly old gentleman." He was given a pension, under the Act of 1832, for his services in the war of the Revolution. He is buried on the farm where he spent his closing days.

Renselaer J. Jenks came to Sheshequin with his father-in-law, Moses Woodburn, and occupied a piece of land adjoining him. In 1830 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and in 1833 opened a store at Hornbrook in the present tenement house of John H. Chaffee. His courts were held at the store. He removed West in 1836.

Warren Brown came to Upper Sheshequin, settling at the "narrows" about 1818.

George Vibbert, a native of Connecticut and soldier of the War of 1812, born July 4, 1799, came to Sheshequin about 1818. He married Betsey, daughter of Richard Horton. Their children were: *Eliza Ann* (Mrs. Perrin Shores), *Richard*, *James*, *William*, *Ethelinda*, (Mrs. Stephen Bidlack) and *Mary E.* (Mrs. John Chandler). Mr. Vibbert died November 20, 1864, and his wife (born July 21, 1802), September 15, 1885. Both are buried at Bumpville.

Warren Gillett, a native of Granville, Mass., and a brother of Dr. Zadoc Gillett, joined his brother in the new settlement in 1819. He made the following record of his removal: "October 1, 1819, I, this day moved with my family into the town of Sheshequin after a tiresome journey of 250 miles from the town of Granville, in Massa-

chusetts, and settled on the highlands in the 35th year of my age. W. Gillett." Mr. Gillett had received an excellent education, and for eight years taught school in the city of New York. He returned to Massachusetts to care for his aged parents, and after the death of his father the old farm was sold to furnish means to purchase "cheap, rich lands in the new country of the West." His aged mother, Rebecca, came to Sheshequin with him. He purchased an improvement and settled on the place now including the farms of his son, Rosseter, and granddaughter, Mrs. Horace Horton. Here he lived and toiled till the close of his life. He also taught school after coming to Sheshequin. Mr. Gillett was born May 12, 1784; married July 29, 1809, to Martha Ensley of New Jersey; died September 29, 1840. Martha, his wife, was born February 22, 1781; died August 4, 1855. Their children were: Lewis Bachus, Warren Ensley, Martha Emaline, Darwin Tyron and Rosseter. *Lewis B.*, born May 12, 1812, in New York city; married Jemima, daughter of Caleb Shores; lived on the farm now occupied by his sons, Bird and Burton; died December 17, 1893. *W. Ensley*, born July 8, 1814, in Massachusetts; married Sarah E., daughter of Elijah Townsend of Rome; occupied a part of the homestead farm; died September 9, 1897. *Martha E.*, born January 14, 1817, in Massachusetts; married Hiram Saunders of Waverly, N. Y.; died August 16, 1848. *Darwin T.*, born August 15, 1821, in Sheshequin; married Viana, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer; lived on the farm now occupied by his

son, Allen ; died March 22, 1882. *Rosseter*, born February 20, 1826, in Sheshequin ; married Mary A., daughter of Elijah Townsend, occupies a part of the farm on which he was born.

Andrew Delpuech, a French gentleman of culture, who sought a retreat for pleasure and recreation in the course of his travels, found his way into Sheshequin in 1819. He and one Theodore Audra purchased 125 acres of land, along the river, of Richard Horton. Audra sold to Mr. Delpuech and removed from the town in 1821. The same year, Mr. Delpuech sold a two-thirds interest to Francis Joseph Pesse, "lately from Switzerland," and Joseph Menardi, "lately also from Coni in Piedmont, Europe." By conditions of the sale; the three gentlemen formed themselves into an association for mutual benefits. Each was to bear one-third of the expense of such improvements as might be made ; and at any time should any one of them desire to sell his interest, notice of one year was required, and the other parties concerned to be given the preference. In short, their farm was to be conducted on the socialistic plan. However, the "association" did not continue long, for in 1826 Mr. Delpuech died. Of him, it is worthy of note to state that he was a personal friend of General Lafayette, enjoying his confidence and esteem, and received letters from him after settling in Sheshequin. Mr. Pesse, born at Tours in France, died March 27, 1833, aged 63 years. The property then passed into the hands of Mrs. Delpuech, a daughter of Mr. Pesse ; subsequently, her son, William J. Delpuech,

became the owner, it now being occupied by his heirs. In Riverside cemetery, Towanda, one of the tombstones bears this inscription : " Andre Delpuech, born at Geneva, Switzerland, A. D., 1799 ; died March 9, 1826."

John Chandler settled at North Ghent on the farm of now Martin Payne in 1819. His children were : Andrew, Charles, John, Nathaniel, Robert, Stephen V., Polly (Mrs. John Moore), Betsy (Mrs. Ira Tompkins) and Mrs. George Hicks.

Capt. James Smith, a native of Yarmouth, England, who was educated by the British government for the marine service, came to Sheshequin in 1820, settling on the farm now owned by his son, James. Until forty years of age, his life had been spent upon the seas, during which time he made three voyages around the world and visited almost every port. He was captain of a vessel for seventeen years, and as a representative of the navy was at different times in attendance upon the King's court. The rich dress which he wore on court occasions was preserved and brought to America with him. After coming to Sheshequin he married Rebecca Gillett, a sister of Warren and Dr. Zadoc Gillett. He never lost his fondness for the water. He constructed and operated the first sail-boat on Lake Wesauking ; also had sail-boats on the river and built canal boats. Captain Smith had received an excellent education, and is remembered as a kindly gentleman of courtly manners. He died October 1, 1860, aged 76 years and 7 months. His wife died July 13, 1850, aged 68 years. Their only child, *James*, born April 24,

1821, married Diana, daughter of Nathaniel Shores ; she died May 10, 1900, aged 80 years.

George Gooding, a native of Devonshire, England, after a voyage of six months, reached Sheshequin in 1820. His father was a well-to-do farmer, but the somewhat romantic spirit of the young man led him to America. Upon locating in Sheshequin, he married, in 1824, Mrs. Jane (Smith) Eggett, a native of Yarmouth, England, and sister of Capt. James Smith. Mr. Gooding settled the John Mahoney place, where he lived till 1836, when he was called to England to look after his father's estate. Upon his return in 1840, he purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his son. Here he lived till the time of his death, May 28, 1875, aged 80 years, 3 months and 8 days. The close of Mrs. Gooding's life was pitifully sad. In 1863 she was attacked and bunted into insensibility by a neighbor's vicious ram. Her injuries resulted in loss of reason which never returned. She died December 27, 1867, aged 73 years. By her former marriage, Mrs. Gooding had two daughters—Mary Eggett, who married O. H. P. Kinney, and Jane Eggett, who married Ralph Gore. Unto George and Jane Gooding two children were born: *Edward G.*, March 10, 1825, married in 1847 to Mahala A. Kipp of Troy, and has always been a resident of Sheshequin; *Millinie*, the second wife of George Gore, now deceased.

Jonathan Thompson, a soldier of the War of 1812, came to the Hornbrook settlement in or before 1820. May 30, 1820, William Thompson conveys an "improve-

ment containing 73 acres" to Jonathan Thompson. This property is now embraced in the Ulysses Horton farm. Thompson continued to occupy the place till 1839, when he sold to William Gibson of Ulster. His wife, Mary, died in 1838 and he in the latter part of the 50's. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. **Samuel Thompson**, a brother of Jonathan, was also a resident of the Hornbrook neighborhood for a number of years. He finally moved to Franklin township, where he died.

Nathaniel Moody, son of Nathaniel P. Moody, the first settler of Rome, came to the town about 1820 and was employed by William Snyder in his tannery. He subsequently married Mr. Snyder's daughter, Sally. In 1833 he opened a store a few rods south of the present residence of William Snyder. This business he continued a few years under his own name, and with "Snyder & Moody" and "Moody & Gore." He also kept a public house from 1838 to '46. He died January 29, 1853, in his 53d year.

Alexander Kennedy (originally Canada) came from Vermont to Sheshequin in 1820. He was the father of ten sons and nine daughters, one of whom, Sally, married Abraham B. Gore. In 1822 Mr. Kennedy removed to Springfield township, where he settled permanently.

Residents in 1820.—The following were the surviving taxable residents of Sheshequin in 1820, as shown by the assessment rolls (including that portion of the town subsequently given to Rome, but does not contain names of residents in territory afterwards taken from Athens

and Wysox): Elijah Alger, Christopher Avery, Oliver Arnold, Alexander Canada, Avery Canada, Peter Barnard, Avery Brown, James Bidlack, Warren Brown, Benjamin Brink, Jr., Samuel Bartlett, Timothy Bartlett, Benjamin Brink, Daniel Brink, Henry Boyce, John P. Brocaw (cooper), Luther Carner (distiller), Silas Carner, Henry Cleveland (blacksmith), Joseph Elliott, John Ditrich, Elisha Forbes, Christian Forbes, Susanna Fish, Harris Ford (distiller), Abraham Gore, Silas Gore, Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Edward Griffin (millwright), Willard Green, Ohadiah Gore, Zadock Gillett, Joel Guild, Warren Gillett, Isaac S. Horton, David Horton, Gilbert Horton, Isaac Horton, Elijah Horton, Joshua Horton, Henry Hiney, Timothy Hiney, Stephen Horton, Samuel Hoyt, Joseph Kingsbury, George Kinney, Joseph Kinney, Isaac I. Low, Daniel Moore, Samuel Marshall, Thomas Marshall, Earl Mastin (shoemaker), William Presher, William Rip-peth, Mathew Rogers, John S. Rogers, James Shores (blacksmith), Peter Snyder, George Spalding, William Snyder, John Smith, Ebenezer Shaw, John Spalding, Ebenezer Segar, Jonas Smith, Jonathan Thompson, Moses Woodburn, Mathew Wright, Amasa Witha (blacksmith), David Weed; single freemen, Theodore Audra, John Brink, Orson Carner, Lewis Ditrich, William Forbes, Jabez Fish, Guy Kinney, Hiram Merrill, Benjamin Snyder, John Snyder, Ulysses Spalding, Lorin Shaw.

Edmund Hill, a carpenter by occupation, came from Southern New York to Sheshequin in 1821. He married Sarah, daughter of Josiah Marshall, and at first located

on the Mallory place. Subsequently, he moved to Orange Hill, on the Joel Macafee farm, and later purchased the Brink place at Hornbrook where he spent his last days. The Universalist church and the Eusley Gillett house are among the buildings he helped construct. In 1845 he was elected a justice of the peace, and was familiarly known as "Squire Hill." "In faith he was a Universalist, in politics a Whig." He died July 31, 1856, in his 59th year; his wife died October 23, 1878, aged nearly 80 years. Their children were: Eliza M. (Mrs. James Sherwood), William K. and Emily R., of whom only the last named is living.

David Brown came to Sheshequin in or before 1821. He settled and improved the place of now P. L. Bidlack, and was quite a noted "bee keeper." He was twice married and had a large family. Of his children, Avery, Asa, William, Ruel, Joseph, Franklin, David, Porter, Philander, Lydia, Margaret and Betsy are remembered. His first wife was an Avery, sister of Mrs. Obadiah Gore. In 1840 he sold out and removed to Groton, N. Y.

Asa Hamlin, a physician, located in Sheshequin in 1822. He is said to have been the father of Orlo J. Hamlin, an artist and member of the Bradford county Bar, who became quite noted in Potter county. Dr. Hamlin early removed to other parts.

George Billings was a resident of Sheshequin in 1822. He had children: Alphonso, Leonard, Olive (Mrs. Isaac Elliott), Emily (Mrs. George Horton) and Eunice (Mrs. William Patterson). For his second wife, he married

the widow of Rev. David S. Blackman, and for several years occupied the Horace Horton place, from which he removed to Illinois.

John Sheeler became a resident of Sheshequin in 1823. He settled on the farm now occupied by George Menold. His children were: Arvilla (Mrs. Squire Lamoreaux), Mary (Mrs. James Ryder), Catherine, Phoebe, Esther (Mrs. Edward Jenny), Aaron, George, Archibald, Abisha, William and John.

Jesse Brown, a son of David Brown, one of the Wyalusing pioneers, settled in Sheshequin in 1823. He married Maria, daughter of Jabez Fish, and continued a resident of the town till the time of his death, November 21, 1882, in his 86th year.

Aaron French located on the Young's place at Ghent in 1823. His wife was Mary Myers. Their children were: Sarah (married first Joseph E. Skinner, second Merritt Middaugh), Esther (Mrs. John Sheeler), Margaret (Mrs. James Culver), Naomi (Mrs. John Tompkins), Catherine (Mrs. Archibald Sheeler), Walter, Abisha and Aaron. The two last named were soldiers in the Civil war; Aaron died in Salisbury prison. Mr. French died January 1, 1851, aged nearly 84 years, and his wife, December 6, 1863, in her 86th year.

Lemuel Landrus came from North Towanda about 1824. He was an early settler on the George Horton place at Ghent. He subsequently moved to Hornbrook, and in 1837 went West with his family.

Alanson Lovelace came to Sheshequin in 1824 and settled the Mahoney place. He married Betsy, daughter of Jesse Smith. Their children were: Marvin, Stephen J., Matilda (Mrs. Henri Beloud), Lovina (Mrs. Patrick Dunn) and Jane (Mrs. Little).

Rufus M. Cooley, a shoemaker by occupation, who had married Mary, daughter of Elijah M. Horton, became a resident of the town in 1824, settling on the Martin Horton place at Ghent. He had children—Abigail, Elijah, Eliza, Polly and Jackson. In the latter part of the 30's he sold his improvements, and with two yoke of oxen and a wagon emigrated West with his family.

Chester Park came to Sheshequin to reside in 1825. He removed to Athens in the 30's, where he was a prominent merchant from 1835 till '62, and died in 1881, aged 79 years.

Jabez Tompkins, noted as a basket maker, came from Wayne county, Pa., to Sheshequin in 1826. He settled the Joseph Wright place, where he erected a saw mill and for many years engaged in lumbering. His wife was Hannah, sister of James Shores, by whom he had the following children: *Daniel D.* married Orilla Hemenway; *Hiram* married to Keturah Deats; *John* married to Naomi French; *Ira* married to Betsy Chandler; *Martin* married to Olive Deats; *Harriet* married to Nathan Baxter, and *Eliza* married to Burton Conrad. Mr. Tompkins died July 13, 1860, aged nearly 70 years; and his wife, Hannah, June 11, 1857, in her 65th year.

Joseph E. Skinner located on the M. F. Smith place in 1830. He married Sally, daughter of Aaron French, and had three children, William, Oliver and Martha (Naomi). Skinner left his wife and went West; she afterwards married Merritt Middaugh. *William* married Sally, daughter of Stephen Newell, removed to Minnesota, became a man of prominence and was several times elected to the State Legislature. *Oliver* married Rachel, daughter of Archibald Forbes, and *Martha* became the wife of Clinton Shaw.

Dr. William S. Way came to Hornbrook in 1832, and occupied a little house in the hollow opposite the present residence of H. B. Lent. Here he taught a term of school, practiced his profession and kept the first post office established in Lower Sheshequin. He removed to other parts in 1835.

Anthony Middaugh came to the Hornbrook neighborhood in 1832. He married Charity, daughter of Timothy Culver, and had the following children: *Merritt*, *Electa* (Mrs. Caleb Ingerson), *Caroline* (Mrs. Thomas Weller), *Timothy*, *Lucinda* (first Mrs. George Ingerson, second Mrs. Rockwell Horton), *Richard*, *Jane* (Mrs. Alphonso Hamilton), *William* and *Catherine* (Mrs. Benjamin Forbes). Both Mr. Middaugh and his wife are buried at Hornbrook.

James B. DeMoney, a lumberman, came to the town in 1832. He at first settled on the Milo Merrill place, and later engaged in lumbering operations at Center Valley. He married Nancy, daughter of David Horton, and

had the following children : *Maria* (Mrs. Isaac Horton), *David*, who lost his life in the Civil war ; *Burton A.*, a member of the 57th P. V., residing in Oklahoma, and *William*, living in Nebraska. Samuel P. DeMoney, a brother of James, was also for a time a resident of the town. He married Clarissa Tripp of Pond Hill.

The Deats Family.—John Deats was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Northampton county, Pa., where he reared a family of four sons and two daughters : Peter, Joseph, Margaret, Betsy, William and Henry. **Henry**, the youngest child of John and Betsy Deats, learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that occupation. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1824 he removed with his family from Northampton county to the Lake country, thence to Sheshequin in 1832. Here he continued to reside till the time of his death, May 17, 1876, in his 83d year. He married Nancy Kitchen. Their children were : Keturah (Mrs. Hiram Tomkins), Mary (Mrs. Ebenezer Avery), John, Betsy (Mrs. Madison Heath), Sally (Mrs. Mervin Strobe), Margaret (Mrs. Darius Tomkins) and Alfred C. **Joseph** who was a blacksmith, came to Sheshequin in 1833. He remained only a few years, removing to Big Flats, N. Y., where he died. He married Betsy Shook. Their children were : Christine, James, John, Margaret, William, Henry, Peter and Jane. **William** came to Sheshequin with his brother, Joseph, and also removed to Big Flats. His children were : Sally, Betsy, Christine, Harriet, John, Mary and William.

Curtis Frink, a blacksmith of superior skill, opened a shop at Kilmer's Corners in 1832. He afterwards located on the State Road in Wysox.

Elias R. Hughes, a carpenter by occupation, came to the town in 1833. He married the widow Ames, whose first husband was a Mr. Warren. She was the mother of James Warren; William, Charles H. and Belisant (Mrs. William Johnson) Ames; and Thomas and Jane (Mrs. Orrin Lamoreaux) Hughes. Mr. Hughes died in Susquehanna county.

Elder Noel Rouse, a Christian minister, located at Hornbrook in 1834. He occupied a little house on the Chaffee farm, opposite the residence of B. F. Brigham. Here he kept a grocery and held his justice courts, having been commissioned a magistrate by Governor Ritner in 1836. He preached at the school house and became quite noted as the "marrying elder." After about five years he removed from the place.

Benjamin Stephenson, a native of England, in 1834 settled in the Ghent neighborhood on lands now embraced in the farms of Milo Merrill and Isaac Horton. He engaged in farming and lumbering. His wife was Jane Matson. Their children were: William, Benjamin, Anastasia (Mrs. Joseph Horton) and Mary (Mrs. Bennett Rice). Both the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Mrs. Stephenson is remembered as "a very sweet singer." She and her husband are buried on the farm where they settled.

Parley Ayer, born at Haverhill, Mass., December 18, 1789, by occupation a woolen manufacturer, removed to Madison county, N. Y., about 1812, thence to Sheshequin in 1834. He and Edward Sickler built and operated a saw mill on the river near the present Quarry Glen club house. Later he was associated with David Horton in the old Gore grist and saw mill at Sheshequin. Afterwards he built a saw mill on Snyder Creek. He purchased timber of Jabez Fish and Zebulon Spalding, "choice of standing trees at \$1 each." With his sons, Russell and Francis, he continued to manufacture lumber till 1847, when he removed to Greenwood, Ill., purchased a large farm and established a distillery. He subsequently engaged in stock raising. Mr. Ayer had married in Madison county, N. Y., December 11, 1814, Eunice Smith. Their children were: *Russell*, who married Wealthy Blackman; *Francis S.* married Sarah A. Tuttle; *Charles* married Dorinda Potter of Greenwood, Ill.; *Caroline* married first Hiram Blackman, second Henry Gerould. Mr. Ayer died at Greenwood, Ill., May 20, 1871; his wife, born December 4, 1793, died about 1875.

The Miniers.—Daniel Minier, a German by birth, moved from Northampton county, Pa., and settled on the Warner farm at a very early day, being the first settler in the Milan neighborhood. He had a family of the following children: John, George, Abraham, Daniel, Elias, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, Hannah and Anna. Polly Minier, the wife and mother, died December 14, 1842, aged

95 years. Abraham, born October 16, 1782, was an itinerant preacher and disseminated the "good word" for over fifty years; died August 10, 1865. He married Lillie Burch, whose brother, Rev. Robert Burch, was a preacher in the M. E. church, and at one time presiding elder of the Susquehanna district. **Elias Minier**, born January 12, 1787, married Judith H., daughter of Samuel Gore. In 1834 he moved to Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by D. W. Chaffee. His children were: Sylvester, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Daniel and Dow. *Sylvester* married Christiana Russell of Rome; *Samuel* married first Amanda Morley of Rome, second Lodema Vau-cise of Sheshequin; *Sarah* married Daniel Miller of Bergen, N. Y.; *Mary* died unmarried; *Daniel* married Martha Ridle of Ulster; *Dow* married Sarah Swain of Sheshequin. Mr. Minier died May 31, 1865, and his wife (born June 17, 1796), September 20, 1863. Daniel Minier followed his brother into Sheshequin, but subsequently removed to Wysox.

Thomas Johnson, a native of Orange county, N. Y., was five years old at the time of the massacre in Cherry Valley, where the family was living in 1778. His mother hid her little flock in the woods, went for aid and all were rescued from the bloodthirsty savages and Tories; the father was serving in the American army. Thomas was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Two of his sons and brother, Robert, having settled in Sheshequin, he subsequently came also and spent his last years with his son, Richard. He mar-

ried Sally North and had sons, John, Thomas, Richard, William and Samuel, and seven daughters. Mr. Johnson died about 1856, and his wife about 1853, aged 80 years. Both are buried in the Abraham Miller cemetery and their graves are unmarked. *Richard* came to Sheshequin in 1834, married Eliza, daughter of Nehemiah and Sally (Parks) Northrup and had one son, Horace H. The father died August 19, 1870, aged 60 years, and his wife, April 2, 1875, aged 65 years. *William* married Belisant Ames, removed to Michigan, where he was killed by lightning while milking a cow. Robert Johnson, brother of Thomas, came to Sheshequin in 1831. He settled on the hill east of the narrows, on lands now embraced in the Macafee farm. He died there and is buried in the Miller cemetery.

Nehemiah Spencer came into the town in 1834. He occupied for a number of years the George Bustin place, then removed to other parts.

Dr. Amos Park, a gentleman of superior talents and skill, who was a son of Thomas Park, the first settler of Litchfield, located at Hornbrook in 1835. He was a model and successful teacher. In 1837, his life, full of bright prospects, was closed at the early age of 32 years.

Reuben Young, a native of Smithfield, R. I., born February 19, 1815, came to Sheshequin in 1835. In 1837 he married Emily, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, and soon after settled in the wilderness on the farm of now Thomas Harvey. "By perseverance and hard labor he was able to harvest his first crop of wheat by carrying it together

on two poles and thrashing it on an outdoor floor." He was a staunch advocate of temperance, and both he and his wife were pioneer members of the M. E. church at Ghent. They had children: *Isaac L.*, who married first Mary C. Watkins, second Sarah Webb; and *Susan L.* married William P. Horton. Mrs. Young died March 22, 1885, in her 70th year, and Mr. Young, November 10, 1893, in his 79th year.

Reuben Griffin, son of Samuel Griffin, a Revolutionary soldier of Welsh descent, was born at New Haven, Conn., November 3, 1781. His father having settled in Canton township in 1799, a little later he and one of his brothers came also. From Canton he returned to Connecticut, where he married Sarah, daughter of Jared Norton, a Revolutionary soldier. He remained in his native State, working at his trade of shoemaking till March, 1816, when he removed with his family to Ulster, Bradford county. Here he continued to reside, following shoemaking and farming till 1835, when he settled in Sheshequin on the farm now owned by his grandson, Samuel Griffin. He died March 22, 1862, in his 81st year. His wife, born November 3, 1788, died July 3, 1884, aged nearly 96 years. Their children were: *Minerva* (Mrs. Isaac Lyons); *Arlotte* (wife of Dr. Amos Park); *John M.* (unmarried); *Angenora* (unmarried); *Samuel* married Susan M. Wells of Orwell; *Sarissa* (unmarried); *Sarah* married William H. Bishop of Guilford, Conn., and *Miles*.

Joseph Lent, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was a son of Henry Lent, one of the Rome pioneers, was born

near Peekskill, N. Y., May 22, 1786. He came to this county with his father's family in 1798. On the 17th of October, 1805, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Hinman) Johnson—pioneers of Wysox. Soon after his marriage he settled on Pond Hill, where he continued to reside till 1835 when he removed to Hornbrook. In active life Mr. Lent was both farmer and mechanic. He spent his last years with his son, William J., where he died March 3, 1869. His wife, born December 30, 1785, died August 5, 1855. The children of Joseph and Mary Ann Lent were: Harry, Barbara, Anna, Hiram C., William J., Polly A., Catharine and Juliana. *Harry*, born September 2, 1806, married Anna, daughter of Jesse Smith, removed to Potter county, Pa., where he died April 15, 1866. *Barbara*, born August 7, 1808, married William Henry Hummel of Wysox, removed to Illinois and died in Kansas. *Anna*, born January 10, 1811, married Jesse Smith, died at Shores Hill, June 23, 1850. *Hiram Crauf*, born February 26, 1813, died unmarried in Sheshequin, March 1, 1839. *Polly Ann*, born October 8, 1818, was a milliner; she went to Illinois, married a Mr. O'Kane and died in that State. *Catharine*, born February 21, 1821, married Freeman Shores of Sheshequin, removed to Illinois where she died. *Juliana*, born October 26, 1825, married Collins Jennings of Sheshequin, removed West and died in Iowa. *William Johnson*, the third son, was born July 16, 1815, on the King place in Wysox. He became a resident of Sheshequin in 1835, which town, excepting an

interim of about two years, has since been his home. In 1837 he was united in marriage with Harriet N., daughter of Abraham B. Gore. He purchased and moved to what is now known as the H. H. Johnson place in April, 1844. The Johnson residence was erected by him, and opened as a hotel in 1849 and continued as a house of entertainment for six years. Mr. Lent then engaged in lumbering and farming. He took an active part in the "old trainings," and was commissioned by Governor Porter captain of militia. His first vote was cast for Harrison in 1836, and he has voted at each succeeding presidential election since. He filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, besides various other local offices. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the county, having been a member of Valley Lodge since 1853. "Uncle William," as he is familiarly known, is a genial old gentleman liked by everybody. He possesses a most accurate and retentive memory of incidents and families of seventy years ago, and old and young alike delight in listening to his accounts of pioneer days. Mrs. Lent died in 1855, since which time Mr. Lent has made his home with his son, Hiram B. His only daughter, Mary, is the wife of G. L. Decker.

Loren D. Tyrrel, who married a daughter of William Snyder, came into the town in 1836. He settled the Thomas Catlin place, and died in 1873, aged 65 years.

Andrew W. Webb, a native of Orange county, N. Y., born August 30, 1810, came to Sheshequin and located on the farm now owned by his son, Andrew J., in 1836.

His wife was Elizabeth Bull, also a native of Orange county. Their children were: Job, Abigail (Mrs. Isaac Hollenback), William, Julia (Mrs. Lewis Brainard), Cyrenus, Sarah (Mrs. I. L. Young), Andrew J., Bradford and Mary A. (Mrs. M. E. Horton). Mr. Webb died on his farm, January 20, 1886, and his wife, March 7, 1888, aged 78 years.

Thomas Vann, a native of Lestershire, England, in 1837 settled on the farm now owned by C. W. Bowman. His wife was Elizabeth Sharp, also of Lestershire. Their children, who married as follows, were: *William*, to Mary Smith; *Edmund*, to Almira Rodgers; *Henry*, to Mary Ann Bowman; *Emeline*, to William Miller; *Charles*, to Julia Tompkins; *Emily*, to Horace Miller; *James*, to Eliza Rodgers; *Daniel*, a soldier, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks; *John*, to Adelaide Bosworth; *Amanda*, to Charles Snyder. Mr. Vann died April 24, 1868, aged 68 years, and his wife, February 17, 1887, aged 86 years.

Douglass Davidson, a native of Vermont and son of Douglass Davidson, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Upper Sheshequin in 1838. He engaged in lumbering, farming and the milling business. By industry he accumulated a fine fortune, which, in his old age under a generous impulse, he transferred to a spendthrift, and his earnings of a life-time were quickly squandered. Mr. Davidson had no children. He died May 8, 1875, and lies in an unmarked grave in the Sheshequin cemetery.

Sullivan Chaffee, a soldier of the War of 1812, born January 22, 1786, came from Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., to Sheshequin in 1839. The Chaffee family is of English origin. The first of the name in America was Thomas Chaffee, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1637, but subsequently removed to Rhode Island. One of his descendants, Joseph Chaffee, settled in Connecticut. He was the ancestor of Calvin Chaffee, father of Sullivan, who removed from Connecticut to Greene county, N. Y. Mr. Chaffee purchased the Shores' place at Hornbrook and continued to reside there till the time of his death, September 13, 1846. He was a noted hunter and fisherman. He married Catharine G. Deyoe. Their children were : Charles, John, Elizabeth, George, Matilda, Rhoda, Harriet, Abigail, Juliette, Sidney and Sally Maria. *Charles*, born, November 25, 1812, came to Sheshequin a couple of years after his father. He engaged in lumbering and farming. He was a man of great energy, successful in his undertakings, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in Sheshequin. He married Adaline Horton; died June 12, 1889. *John*, born August 16, 1814, was accidentally killed at a shooting match, January 1, 1844. *Elizabeth*, born June 12, 1816, married first Dr. W. W. Kinney, and after his death David Barnes of Rome; she is still living. *George*, born November 11, 1818, came to Sheshequin in 1843. He engaged in lumbering and farming, and like his brother was a man of great energy. He married Rachel A. Horton; died November 17, 1901. *Matilda*, born Septem-

ber 11, 1820, married George Smith ; died March 15, 1878. *Rhoda*, born April 19, 1823, married Daniel J. Horton ; died April 11, 1902. *Harriet*, born February 19, 1825, married Eleazer Horton ; died September 18, 1849. *Abigail*, born March 2, 1827, married Harry Smith ; still living. *Juliette*, born August 10, 1829, died unmarried July 12, 1853. *Sidney*, born September 17, 1831, died unmarried January 20, 1852. *Sally Maria*, born June 7, 1834, married Lewis Horton ; died January 27, 1897. Mrs. Chaffee died February 1, 1861, aged 69 years.

Abraham Fretts of Schoharie county, N. Y., became a resident of Hornbrook in 1839. He purchased and occupied till his death the farm now owned by C. J. Horton. He had six daughters, who married as follows : *Nellie*, to Benjamin MacAfee ; *Elizabeth*, to Daniel Brink, Jr. ; *Catharine*, to Marvin Lovelace ; *Roxana*, to Abram Beedle of Broome county, N. Y., and *Violetta* and *Christina*. The two last named removed to Illinois, where *Violetta* married ; *Christina* remained single and is the only member of the family living.

John Cornelius Vancise was born in Holland in 1756. When about eight years of age, his parents being dead, he and a brother were brought to America by friends. His early life seems to have been spent in the vicinity of Schoharie. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he immediately joined the American army and served seven years in the struggle for Independence. He fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Prince-

ton, Monmouth, crossed the Delaware with Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At the battle of Monmouth he was badly wounded in the right leg below the knee. In his old age he enjoyed recounting his war experiences, always speaking of Washington with the greatest reverence. Mr. Vancise was a weaver by occupation, skilled in the art and wove many fancy articles. He married Deborah Murray, an Irish woman, and removed to Masonville in Delaware county, N. Y. They had six children: John, Simon, Samuel, Abraham, Peggy and Nancy. *John* was a soldier of the War of 1812 and lived at Masonville. *Simon* was also a soldier in the second war with England. He was wounded and lived only a few years after the war. *Samuel* (born in 1786 died June 1, 1891, aged 95 years) married Lottie Rose (born 1802, died April 14, 1881, aged 79 years), and in 1839 removed to Sheshequin, settling on the farm of now Martin Horton. His children were: James, Joseph, Henry, Marcus, Cornelius, Hiram, Peter, Moses, Louisa (Mrs. Edward Arnold) and Lodema (Mrs. S. G. Minier). Joseph, Hiram and Moses were soldiers in the Civil war. *Abraham* married Anna Bush, and in 1841 followed his brother to Sheshequin, locating on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Frank Vancise. He was the father of eleven sons, nine of whom grew up and made a proud record for the family and their country by all enlisting and serving the Union at the front. They were Cornelius, Thomas, Andrew, Abraham, William Riley, Robert, Charles, Jeremiah and Samuel. Mr. Van-

cise died January 4, 1881, aged 81 years, and his wife, February 23, 1891, aged 86 years. *Peggy* married and remained in New York state. *Nancy* married Hiram Rose and removed to Michigan with her husband where she died. After the death of his wife the patriot father came to Sheshequin and lived with his sons. As a result of his wounds, he lost nearly all use of his legs and went about on crutches. The government gave him a pension of \$96 per year. He died October 30, 1849, aged 93 years, and is buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

George Merrill came into the town from Litchfield prior to 1840. He was a cooper by trade and one of the successful old-time huntsmen. He removed to Kansas, where he died.

Other Residents who remained in the town several years, were : Joseph Green (1819); Nathaniel Hotchkiss (1822); Elnathan Beebe (1828), on the Milo Merrill place; Hiram and Renben Perry (1828), on the Davidson place at Ghent; Cyrus Wheeler (1830), on the John Clark place; Harry and Harvey Paine (1833), colored, in the Black neighborhood.

After Sixty Years.—Sherman Day in his description says: "Sheshequin, or New Sheshequin, is a neat village on the left bank of the Susquehanna, composed of farm houses principally, scattered for two or three miles along the road. The Universalist church, the only one, stands near the centre of the village, about eight miles from Towanda, and six and one-half from Athens. The sweet vale of Sheshequin has been very properly com-

pared by Mrs. J. H. Scott, the gifted native poetess of the valley, to a miniature edition of the Wyoming Valley. It is about six miles in length by one or two in breadth, and the broad fertile flats on which the village stands are closed in by mountains on every side, except at the romantic passes through which breaks the Susquehanna."

Residents in 1840.—The following were the taxable residents of Sheshequin in 1840: Gustavius Ames, Francis Ayer, Parley Ayer, Russell Ayer, Briton Baldwin, Phebe Baxter, Anson Bidlack, Franklin Blackman, Hiram Blackman, Elijah R. Blauvelt, Benjamin Brink, Daniel Brink, James Brink, John Brink, David Brown, Jabez Brown, Daniel S. Bull, Leander Burlingame, Charles Chaffee, Sullivan Chaffee, Charles Chandler, John Chandler, John Chandler 2d, Robert Chandler, Stephen R. Chandler, Jacob Conrad, John Coon, William Collins, David Crowley, Daniel B. Culver, Caleb Davis, Douglass Davidson, Henry Deats, James DeMoney, Joseph Elliott, John Elliott, Jabez Fish, Archibald Forbes, John C. Forbes, Abraham Fretts, Walter French, Arnold Furgason, Curtis Furgason, Richard Fuller, Michael Gannon, Ensley W. Gillett, Lewis B. Gillett, Jerome Gillett, George Gooding, O. Goodsell, Abram Goodwin, Avery Gore, Alfred Gore, Edwin Gore, Harry Gore, Obadiah Gore, Ralph Gore, Sarah Gore, Silas P. Gore, James Green, Joseph Green, Peter Green, John N. Griffin, Reuben Griffin, Alexander Hebert, Cyrus Hebert, Francis A. Hebert, David Heavner, Joseph Hemenway, Edmund Hill, Charles Horton; Daniel Horton, Daniel J. Horton, Elijah Hor-

ton, Ithiel Horton, Isaac Horton, Isaac S. Horton, Joshua Horton, Joshua Horton 2d, John Horton, Joseph Horton, Richard N. Horton, Sylvester Horton, William Horton, William Horton 2d, William B. Horton, Samuel L. Hoyt, Samuel B. Hoyt, Jason House, Samuel Hulse, Elias R. Hughes, Horatio W. Hughes, William S. Jaquas, Richard L. Johnson, Rowland Johnson, William Johnson, David Kilmer, Jeremiah Kilmer, Gabriel King, George W. Kinney, George Kinney, Guy Kinney, Horace Kinney, Joseph Kinney, Perley Kinney, Byron Kingsbury, Henry Kingsbury, Joseph Kingsbury, Orson Lamoreaux, Squire Lamoreaux, Alanson Lovelace, Thomas Marshall, George Merrill, Chester Minier, Daniel Minier, Elias Minier, Nathaniel Moody, Elisha Newell, Hezekiah Newell, Stephen Newell, Baldwin Nolten, John Ogden, Samuel Osborn, William Osborn, Abraham Paine, Ezra Pelton, Pesse & Delpauch, Aaron Post, Dennis Post, Elias Post, John Post, Edwin Richardson, Orson Rickey, John Rogers, Hiram Sanders, Charles E. Segar, Ebenezer Segar, Henry Segar, Eleazer Shaw, Hiram Shaw, Archibald Sheeler, John Sheeler, Freeman Shores, Nathaniel Shores, Perrin Shores, Stephen Shores, Silas Shores, Edmund Sickler, Egbert Sickler, Jerry Sickler, Martin Sickler, Bezabell Smith, Brink Smith, Benjamin Smith, Calvin Smith, Daniel Smith, George Smith, Henry Smith, James Smith, Jesse Smith Jr., John B. Smith, John M. Smith, John Snyder, William Snyder, Zebulon Spalding, Elizabeth Spencer, Cicero Spencer, Benjamin Stephenson, Ira Tompkins, Jabez Tompkins, John Tompkins, Martin Tompkins,

Jonathan Tompson, Morgan Tompson, Samuel Tompson, Elijah Townsend, Albert Tuttle, Edwin Tuttle, Ethan Tuttle, William Tuttle, Loren Tyrrell, William Tyrrell, Thomas Vann, Samuel Vancise, George Vibbert, Butler Vincent, George W. Vincent, Andrew Webb, David Webb, Cyrus Wheeler, Samuel G. Wheeler, Elijah Wiloughby, Joseph Wood, Mathew Wright, Reuben Young, William Young—Population 1010.



CHAPTER IV.

UNIONS, AND LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

MARRIAGES.

THE following 100 marriages from 1783, the first in Sheshequin, to 1850, were obtained from family records, newspaper files, justices' dockets and other official sources :

1783—October 1, John Spalding and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1788—February 20, Benedict Sattlerlee and Wealthy, daughter of Joseph Spalding.

1788—October 19, Elisha Durkee and Hannah, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1789—August 23, William Witter Spalding and Rebecca, daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1790—June 3, John Shepard and Anna, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1792—March 14, Moses Park and Mary, daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1793—June 13, Samuel Ratty and Polly Newell, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, John Newell.

1793—September 19, Josiah Newell and Lydia Ogden, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the groom's father, John Newell.

1793—October 3, William Avery and Anna Garrison, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, Ephraim Garrison.

1793—December 12, Avery Gore and Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore, by Joseph Kinney, Esq.

1793—December 19, Isaac Horton and Sally Smith, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, Jonas Smith, on Sugar Creek.

1797—February 1, Joseph Kingsbury and Anna, youngest daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1801—February 26, Jeremiah Shaw and Cynthia, daughter of Eli Holcomb.

1803—James Bidlack and Esther, daughter of Daniel Moore.

1803—George Murphy and Lydia Wallace

1806—September 11, William Snyder and Hannah, daughter of John Parks.

1806—Chester P. Spalding and Sarah Tyler.

1807—February 1, Harry Spalding and Lemira, daughter of John F. Satterlee.

1808—John M. Smith and Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Brink.

1809—January 15, William Horton and Esther, daughter of Christopher Cowell, by Samuel Gore, Esq.

1809—December 28, Franklin Blackman and Sibyl, daughter of David Beardsley.

1812—February 13, Henry Welles and Sally, daughter of John Spalding.

1812—March 25, Caleb Shores and Anna, daughter of Richard Horton, by William Myer, Esq.

1812—May 31, David Horton and Hannah, daughter of Abel Newell, by George Scott, Esq.

1813—February 22, Elijah Townsend and Sally M., daughter of Samuel Gore.

1813—June 13, Isaac S. Horton and Hannah, daughter of John Elliott, by Samuel Gore, Esq.

1813— —, —, John Lyons and Jemima, daughter of Richard Horton.

1814—July 2, Colonel Robert Spalding and Aurelia, daughter of Elisha Satterlee.

1814—July 3, Obadiah Gore Spalding and Chlotilda, daughter of Samuel Hoyt.

1820— —, —, Captain James Smith and Rebecca Gillett.

1820—December 28, Alvin Dana and Diantha, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1822—January 24, Thomas R. Davies and Asenath, daughter of Moses Woodburn.

1822—March 7, Jesse Brown and Maria, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1822—Guy Kinney and Matilda, daughter of Avery Gore.

1822—Byron Kingsbury and Welthy Ann, daughter of Avery Gore.

1822—December 26, Jabez Fish and Amanda, daughter of Moses Park.

1823—October 16, Chester Park and Lemira, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1824—George Gooding and Mrs Jane (Smith) Eggett.

1827—May 2, Amos Prentice Spalding and Statira, daughter of Samuel Hoyt.

1827—July 4, Richard Horton and Eliza, daughter of James Shores, by Jared Holcomb, Esq.

1827—October 4, Guy Tozer and Wealthia, daughter of Joseph Kinney.

1828—December 18, Joseph McKinney and Mary, daughter of James Bidlack.

1831—September 15, William B. Horton and Melinda C., daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman

1832—January 19, Uriah Shaw and Patience Lenity, daughter of Henry Segar.

1832—May 14, Arnold F. Fergason and Betsy F., daughter of Franklin Blackman.

1832—June 4, John Brink and Amanda, daughter of Ebenezer Segar.

1833—April 9, James DeMoney and Nancy S., daughter of David Horton, by Harry Morgan, Esq.

1833—July 10, Albert Tuttle and Delight, daughter of William Horton, by R. Jenks, Esq.

1833—September 25, Jonathan Shores and Miss Sarah Merithew, by H. Morgan, Esq.

1834—October 12, Richard H. Fuller and Celinda D., daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman.

1834—October 16, Obadiah Gore and Matilda, daughter of Ebenezer Shaw, by Rev. George Rogers.

1834—October 23, Richard T. Horton and Rhoda, daughter of David Horton, by Chester Park, Esq.

1834—Samuel P. Wolcott and Lydia, daughter of James Bidlack.

1835—October 1, Lewis B. Gillett and Jemima, daughter of Caleb Shores.

1835—October 8, Reuben Young and Emily, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, by Rev. Noel Rouse.

1837—November 12, Isaac Lyons and Minerva, daughter of Reuben Griffin.

1837—December 27, William J. Lent and Harriet N., daughter of Abraham B. Gore, by Rev. Noel Rouse.

1838—April 19, Warren E. Gillett and Sarah, daughter of Elijah Townsend.

1838—November 18, John E. Horton and Zipporah, daughter of James Bidlack.

1838—November 28, William E. Bull and Fannie W., daughter of Abraham B. Gore.

1839—May 22, Giles M. Hoyt and Almira Green.

1839—November 20, Francis S. Ayer and Sarah A., daughter of Josiah Tuttle.

1840---January 14, Hiram Saunders and Martha E., daughter of Warren Gillett.

1840 --September 22, Ulysses E. Horton and Sally, daughter of Joseph Elliott.

1840---Autumn, James Smith and Diana, daughter of Nathaniel Shores, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1840---October 22, Silas P. Gore and Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Robert Spalding.

1841---January 13, Hiram L. Blackman and Caroline, daughter of Parley Ayer

1841---March 3, Daniel J. Horton and Rhoda R., daughter of Sullivan Chaffee, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1842---October 19, Charles Chaffee and Adaline, daughter of David Horton, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1843---May 7, Sterling Blackman and Miss Aurelia Bostwick, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1843---Charles Gore and Ann Eliza Ballenger.

1843---May 26, Richard C. Horton and Elizabeth, daughter of John M. Smith, by George Kinney, Esq.

1843---July 2, William Stephenson and Theresa, daughter of Tobias Lent.

1843---December 10, Russell S. Ayer and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Franklin Blackman.

1844---January 17, Benjamin L. McAfee and Nellie, daughter of Abram Fretts, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1844---January 31, Oscar Smith and Elvira, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844---February 28, Lemuel S. Kingsbury and Sarah, daughter of William Osborn, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844—May 22, Caleb B. Rice and Miss Mary Jane Stephenson by Milton Bailey, Esq.

1844—June 19, O. H. P. Kinney, Esq., and Miss Mary Eggett, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844---August 18, Valentine Smith and Miss Temperance Thompson, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1845--Elijah A. Parsons and Ethlyn A., daughter of Jesse Brown.

1845---December 23, George Chaffee and Rachel A., daughter of William Horton.

1845---December 31, George C. Gore and Abigail, daughter of Isaac Bull, by Rev. Morgan Ruger.

1846--May 3, Darwin T. Gillett and Viana, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer.

1846--May 6, Daniel D. Tompkins and Orilla, daughter of Joseph Hemenway.

1846---August 8, Dr. William C. Ransom and Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, by Franklin Blackman, Esq.

1847--February 24, David Newell and Sally Ann, daughter of John Rundell, by F. Blackman, Esq.

1847---November 2, Edward G. Gooding and Mahala A., daughter of James Kipp, by Rev. F. Lane.

1848---May 17, Stephen Bidlack and Ethelinda, daughter of George Vibbert, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1849---January 31, Oscar Smith and Elvira, daughter of Jabez Fish, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1849---February 22, Abraham Gore and Eliza Jane, daughter of Josiah B. Marshall, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1849--October 10, David Horton and Arille, daughter of Josiah Newell, by Charles O. Spencer, Esq.

1849--October 11, Daniel M. Bidlack and Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Smith, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1849--December 25, David J. Blackman and Esther, daughter of Joshua Horton.

1850--March 21, John Trout and Miss Harriet A. Snyder, by Rev. Mr. Brown.

1850--April 23, William H. Bishop and Sarah, daughter of Reuben Griffin, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1850--April 30, James Sherwood and Eliza M., daughter of Edmund Hill, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1850--July 3, James M. Peck and Jane, daughter of Daniel Brink, by Elder William C. Peck.

1850--October 16, Sidney B. Wells and Miss H. Elizabeth Cole, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1851--January 1, William H. Shaw and Mary Ellen, daughter of Franklin Blackman, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1851--February 19, William B. Horton and Saloma J., daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer

1851--March 4, Horace B. Chaffee and Mary, daughter of Abraham B. Gore.

1851--September 17, Lewis Horton and Sally Maria, daughter of Sullivan Chaffee, by Rev. Joseph Towner.



HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Money was a very scarce article among the pioneers ; and they were required to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common habiliments were pantaloons and dresses, made from flax for summer wear, and from wool for winter. "Buckskin trousers" were in fashion, and were not infrequently worn by the men and boys. Roundabouts, or sailors' jackets, took the place of coats. Calico was less common than silk is now, and cost seventy-five cents a yard. She who could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material, wore "an extravagant garment." "The fashion was petticoats and short gowns." Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached, and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys. A lady's common dress was "copperas and white," as it was called ; and "copperas and blue, two and two," for nice. The women wore handkerchiefs, as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. It was not a strange occurrence to see a young lady, with her shoes and stockings in her hand, and a handkerchief about her head, while on her way to "meeting," in the log school house, or at some neighbor's cabin. When upon nearing the place of worship, she would sit down by the roadside and dress her feet. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had. The boys had hats and caps, made by their mothers, from woolen cloth or straw, and sometimes, perhaps, from raccoon skins. Some wore knit

caps, also, until "seal-skin caps," as they were called, came in fashion. Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread.

Nearly every wife had her spinning-wheel and loom, and manufactured her own cloth. Each did her own coloring, and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or "witch hazel" was used for dyeing purposes, also log-wood and smartweed. Copperas, alum and sorrel were used to set the colors. Mrs. Abraham B. Gore kept her loom in almost constant operation in supplying the needs of her own family and others in the neighborhood.

During the summer season the boys, girls and women generally went barefooted, as did some of the men. Rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, were numerous, and a great dread to the boys when in search of the cows. In the winter shoes with leggins were worn. Frequently it happened that some of the poorer families had no shoes, in which case the boys would heat large chips or pieces of boards to stand upon while chopping wood or performing other outside duties. But few of the men had a "dress-up" suit. This consisted of knee breeches ornamented with buckles, long stockings made from cotton, wool or silk, and shoes with buckles. A lady's "dress-up" generally consisted of a linsey-woolsey suit, improved by pressing.

The food of the pioneers was coarse, and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat with potatoes. The last were generally baked in the fire-place by covering

them with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had in abundance for the killing, and brook trout and shad for the catching. Deer and bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. The flesh of the raccoon, woodchuck and squirrel was utilized when larger game could not be had. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Wheatheads cut before ripe, then dried and the kernels rubbed out, afforded material for an "extra" dish, which was prepared by boiling with a little sugar or milk added. Milk was the main dependence and was made a most palatable dish in several ways.

Stoves with ovens had not been invented, and baking was done in fire-places and stone bake ovens. The raw material for bread and cake was prepared and put in the bake kettle (a low kettle-shaped iron pot with a cover,) which was then placed over coals on the hearthstone. Upon the cover of the kettle coals were also placed that the baking would be more evenly done. "Johnny cakes" were baked in the long handled frying pans, which were heated over the fire-places. The bake kettle remained in use for some years when it was supplanted by the tin oven, which could be heated before the fire-place and every side readily shifted against the blaze as the cooking required. Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corncobs were burned in the bake kettle cover to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple syrup and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for

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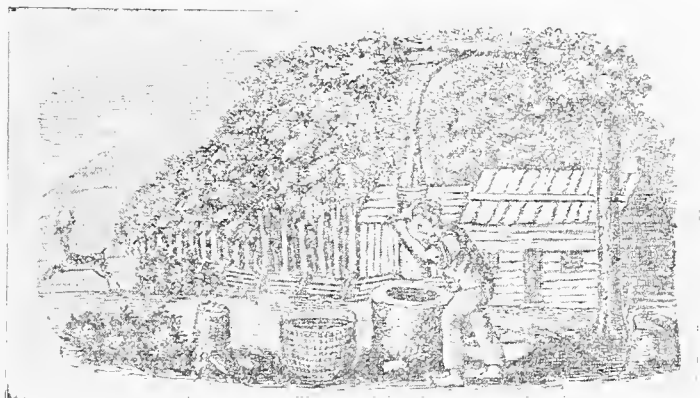
shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat. Browned rye, peas, beechnuts, chestnuts and chickory were substituted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans root, spice bush, sweet fern, tansy and hemlock boughs for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly and could only be afforded when the "good mothers" had company. Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sickness, and each had its specific cure. For instance, elderbloss, catnip and wormwood were used for children, and boneset, pennyroyal, etc., for adults.

Greased paper, hung over an opening in the wall, afforded light for the cabins in the daytime. At night they were illuminated by the light given out from the huge fire-places, and pitchpine splinters stuck into the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the mothers to sew, spin and weave by; for the fathers to mend and make shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons. A supply of pitchpine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat and lard were sometimes used for illuminating purposes, but not frequently. Tallow lamps were finally introduced, and were used when tallow could be had, or lard spared. They were a cup like construction, to contain animal fats, and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick, was dropped into the cup and the other end, which hung out, was lighted. Tallow candles next followed, and subsequently lamps for burning coal oil. The time of day was determined by "sun marks" or noon

marks, upon the door or window frame. Finally the old fashioned clocks without cases and with long cords were brought in and sold at fabulous prices. Matches had not yet been invented, and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel, (or the back of a jackknife,) together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of punk, (an inflammable substance, formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply.) "Borrowing fire," as it was called, was not an infrequent occurrence. Wooden pails were substituted for tin, and wooden plates (called "trenchers,") bowls, etc., for earthenware. Wooden spoons and forks, also pewter plates, spoons and other table pieces were in use. Sap troughs were substituted for cradles, and brooms were made out of young birch and hickories.

Farming implements were very imperfect as compared with those of modern invention. A plow was used with one handle, and a wooden mould board; a crotched sapping with holes bored through and supplied with wooden pins answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes "brushed in" by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground; pitchforks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths and were very clumsy articles. Reaping with the sickle or the hand-cradle was the slow and tedious method of cutting grain, which was threshed with flails, and cleaned by shaking it with a hand-fan, a very laborious task. Fanning mills were not introduced till about 1825. Corn was ground or rather smashed by resorting to the Indian's invention—the stone mortar and

pestle; or the Yankee's device of the hollowed stump with spring-pole and pounder. Settlers along the river went in boats to Wilkes-Barre to mill; later to Shepard's mill at Milltown until mills were erected by Judge Gore and General Spalding.



Modes of traveling and conveyance were in novel contrast with those of to-day. It was common to see the footman traveling with his knapsack on his back. Riding on horseback was the usual mode of conveyance from place to place and even of making long journeys. Sometimes a gentleman and lady, or a father and mother with two children might be seen pursuing their way in this style; and not infrequently parties to a hymeneal engagement betook themselves in this manner to the house of the minister or magistrate. Oxen took the place of horses, and in the ox-cart or sled families were conveyed to social gatherings, or the places of worship. As the

country improved a chaise or gig was occasionally seen, and in due time wagons, stages and coaches were introduced.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the stack by placing a bunch or more upon a brush which formed a sort of sled; and not infrequently carried by two men for some distance by running two poles under a bunch with a man at each end. Logging and chopping bees were common, and the men and boys most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came with their axes to assist their neighbors in getting a start. "On such an occasion, a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance, for dinner and supper."

Spinning bees were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee would distribute tow among her lady friends, and on a day set apart they would bring in their skeins and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-wink-em," and other games. Another practice was for the gallants of the neighborhood to go to the home of the lady who was to be favored and procure a quantity of tow which was distributed among their sweethearts. On an evening agreed upon each swain took his girl with her skein to the home of their friend, where several hours were enjoyed in merrymaking. Sometimes, however, the ladies would take their spinning wheels under their arms and go to the house of a friend, do a day's work and en-

joy a visit together at the same time. Quilting and sewing parties were common, and mothers alike came with needles to assist their friends in need—

"In them good days us old folks called the happy long ago;
Some afternoons the girls 'u'd meet an' gayly chat an' sew,
An' keep it up till evenin', when the boys 'u'd congregate
An' hold a sort o' party till the night was growin' late;
'N 'en when the quilt was finished, why, they'd take the family cat
An' place her in the middle o' the quilt an' holler 'scat !'
The boy an' girl she jumped betwixt, so every body said,
Of all 'twas at that quiltin', why, they'd be the first to wed."

Husking bees, apple cuts and spelling schools were more of modern date, and dancing was the chief entertainment of the young people. Every mother taught her daughter to spin, weave, make garments, bread, in fact everything required of a housewife, and the young lady who showed herself the best skilled in these arts was the first to find a suitor. Wm. Snyder's was a noted rendezvous for the young people who "tripped the light fantastic toe" sixty and seventy years ago. People danced and sang to the spirit of the times as may be seen from the following invitation :

"HARRISON & TYLER BALL.

Come Join with Mirth our Jubilee—

The Nation's gained a *victory*.

Your company is respectfully solicited at Wm. Snyder's in Sheshequin on Thursday the 4th of March, 1841, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Managers :

L. S. Kingsbury,
Samuel Griffin,

G. C. Gore,
Josiah Marshall.

February 12, 1841."

Courting is said to have been "short and sweet," and this is the way one of "the boys" of the "happy past" remembers it :

" In the merry days of boyhood when we never knew a care
Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's cut of hair,
When a sore toe was a treasure and a stonebruise on the heel
Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal,
There were many treasured objects on the farm we held most dear,
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring cold and
clear;

Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak so deep and dense,
Looming up behind the outlines of the old rail fence.

On its rails the quail would whistle in early summer morn,
Calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn,
And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing
Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring.
There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names,
And the squirrels and the chipmunks played the chase-and-catch-
me games,

And the gartersnake was often unpleasant evidence
In the grasses in the corners of the old rail fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls
In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls;
Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee
Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she."
On the plea of being tired (just the country lover lie),
On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I,
And we'd paint a future picture touched with colors most intense
As we sat there in the corner of the old rail fence.

There one night in happy dreaming we were sitting hand in hand,
Up so near the gates of heaven we could almost hear the band.
When she heard a declaration whispered in her lis'ning ear—
One she often since has told me she was mighty glad to hear.
On my head there's now a desert fringed with foliage of gray,
And there's many a thread of silver in her dear old head today.
Yet the flame of love is burning in our bosoms as intense
As it burned in the corner of that old rail fence."

The greatest economy had to be practiced, and the wife vied with her husband in trying to get along. She not only did the work pertaining to the house, but helped to gather the hay and grain, and not infrequently assisted in the fallow, or the sugar bush. The people took great delight in visiting each other, and would generally go on foot or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess giving the best the house afforded, which was sometimes one thing and sometimes another. The guest never forgot her knitting work or sewing, and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, sitting room, and all. There were no castes then, and the old people say—"those were the happiest days we ever saw." One neighbor envied not another, but, on the contrary, did all in his power to encourage and help along. Such was the true, Christian life of the pioneers.

Hay was scarce, and cattle fed largely upon browse—the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and basswood. Cows roamed in the woods, and were found by the tinkle of the bells which they wore about their necks. Pigs were fatted upon hickorynuts, or taken to the beechnut woods.

Liquor was always had in abundance at chopping, logging and mowing bees, raisings, shooting matches and weddings. It was a very common drink—even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for six shillings a gallon, and when a tippler got boozy, he was not a week in getting over it. "Spirits" were regarded a necessity, and every family kept a supply.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND POLITICS.

ROADS.

The only roads the settlers found were the natural highways—the river and the large creeks—and those which had been made by the red men. Along the path of Sullivan's army there had been made a road passable for horses, but this had been badly injured during the years which intervened between the time of that expedition and the settlement of the county. All of the early travelers described it as a difficult and dangerous path, supported in some places by the trunks of trees, in others nearly filled by loose earth having fallen down into it, winding over rocks and steep mountain sides, from the tops of some of whose escarpments the traveler might look down hundreds of feet. The first settlers experienced the embarrassment arising from the want of roads in a great degree. As soon as they could provide for the immediate necessities of their families, they began to set about opening highways for travel and transportation. The river, when navigable, afforded a cheap and ready means of transporting articles down, but to push a large boat or even a canoe against the rapid current and over the shoals and rifts of the Susquehanna was a pretty formidable undertaking. Then at times the river was rendered impassable on account of ice or floods.

The First Road.—As early as 1788 the settlers sent petitions to the court of Luzerne county, setting forth that public roads were necessary in various districts and asked that action be taken in relation to same. The first petition on which action was taken by the court was for a "*Road from Wysox to Tioga,*" presented at June Sessions, 1789, as follows: "On the petition of Simon Spalding, Obadiah Gore, Ira Stephens, Stephen Fuller, Reuben Harrington, Benjamin Cole, Hezekiah Townsend, Samuel Gore, John Fuller, Obadiah Brown, Peter Snyder, Avery Gore and John Spalding, setting forth that 'the petition of us the subscribers sheweth that for some years past we have labored under great inconvenience for want of roads, that the passage over Breakneck is not only difficult but dangerous; that we have been at considerable trouble and expense in exploring the country to avoid the most difficult passes and have with the assistance of many others opened a tolerable wagon road from Wysox to the stores on Tioga point; also erected a ferry across the Susquehanna on the point; we therefore pray your honors to ratify and establish the above mentioned road as it is now opened from Wysox to the stores on Tioga Point, that it may be labored on and improved as other roads, or in some other way grant relief as your honors may direct and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.'" As commissioners to lay out said road, the court appointed Obadiah Gore, Simon Spalding, Reuben Harrington, Jehial Franklin, John Fuller and Samuel Hepburn, who made report to March sessions, 1790, as follows: "We the subscribers being appointed a committee by the court of general quarter sessions within and for the said county of Luzerne on the first Tuesday of June, 1789, to lay out a road not exceeding fifty feet

wide from Wysox creek to Tioga Point, have according to power given us, viewed and laid out a road according to the following courses (which are given) —beginning at the fording place at Wysox creek and extending to Hollenback's store." Which report was read the first day of March, 1790, approved by the justices and ordered to be recorded. This road had the general course of the Sullivan road, passing over the hill back of Table Rock, thence taking a northwesterly direction down the mountain to near the river at the Johnson place; from here the road up the river through Sheshequin, in the main, was the same as that now traveled—the thoroughfare from Athens to Towanda.

Old Sheshequin Road —At August sessions, 1794, in and for the county of Luzerne, the petition of John Spalding, Isaac Cash, Samuel Southwith, Thomas Lidwell, Robert Jayne, Jedediah Shaw, John Murphy, Solomon Cash, James Braffit, Job Carr, Benj. Clark, Henry Lawrence, Othenial Campbell and Adrial Simons was presented to the court, praying for viewers to be appointed "to view and lay out a road from Old Sheshequin (Ulster) in the most convenient route to the lower end of the flats crossing the river Susquehanna and to intersect the Great Road on the east side of said river." "It is ordered by the court that the prayer of said petition be granted and Adrial Simons, Benj. Clark, Solomon Tracy, Isaac Cash, John Newell and Avery Gore be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said road agreeable to the prayer of said petition, and report their doings herein at the next sessions after the road shall be laid out according to law." This road began at the main road, running north and south, on the west side of the river in what is now Ulster village; its course was easterly to the river,

continuing from the left bank across the flats to the Great Road (the thoroughfare on the east side of the river) and intersecting it about eight rods north of the present residence of Hon. L. J. Culver.

Upper Sheshequin Road.—At August sessions, 1794, of Luzerne county, the petition of Simon Spalding and other inhabitants of Sheshequin was presented to the court, “praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the place where the Sheshequin road to Tioga now crosses a small stream near Peter Snyder’s house, south to the first narrows above said Peter Snyder’s, on the east side of the Susquehanna river, continuing through said narrows and the ‘little flat,’ so called now in the occupancy of N. Northrop, to the fording place on the east side or main branch of the Susquehanna river, crossing said river at said fording, thence to continue the best way to Guy Maxwell’s house on Tioga Point; also a road on the east bank of said main branch, extending up the river to the ferry place and now occupied by Daniel Moore.” “It is ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted and Simon Spalding, John Hutchinson, Stephen Fuller, John Fuller, John Spalding and Avery Gore be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said roads.” April sessions, 1795, report of viewers was read and approved by the court.

Road from Sheshequin to Rome.—At August sessions, 1799, county of Luzerne, “the petition of Simon Spalding, Joseph Kingsbury, Josiah Marshall, Wm. Tuttle, Geo. Bacord, Joel Tuttle, Lodawick Carner, Elijah Towner, Hezekiah Parker, Samuel Parker, Peter Snyder, Walter Wheeler, Jacob White, Jeremiah Brooks, Adrian Mandville, John Pierce, Joshua Downer, Reuben Fuller, Jeremiah Parker, Arad Tuttle, Joseph Hitchcock, Salmon

Hamlin, Wright Loomis, Edward McQuillon, John Hedden, Daniel Satterlee, Benj. Cole, John Murphy and Wm. Miller was, read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the public road in Ulster, beginning where it shall be thought most convenient, thence extending easterly through said Ulster and Watertown (Rome) to intersect a road proposed to be laid out on the Wysox creek northerly to the State line." "It is ordered by the court that John Spalding, Benjamin Cole, Zephon Flower, John Fuller, Wm. Spalding and John Hutchinson be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said road and make return of their doing at the next sessions, after said road shall be laid out according to law." At November sessions, 1799, viewers made report which was confirmed by the court. The said road began at the main road near Spalding's creek on the division line between lots No. 12 and No. 13, thence taking a southeasterly course, passing through the Ghent neighborhood and entering the "Watertown settlement" in the vicinity of North Rome.

The River Road.—At November sessions, 1800, county of Luzerne, the petition of Justus Seeley, J. Holcomb, Samuel Starks, Jr., Jedediah Hebard, Joseph Salisbury, Elijah Horton, Jr., Joshua Horton, Elijah Horton, Eliphalet Gustin, James Brink, Benj. Brink, Geo. Oman, John Oman, Timothy Culver, Abel Newell, Richard Horton, James Shores, Isaac Horton, Wm. Ferguson, "was read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the river at Elijah Horton's at the lower part of Old Sheshequin to main road leading from Judge Gore's to Arnold Franklin's." "It is ordered by the court that the prayer of said petition be granted and that Lockwood Smith, Joseph Smith, Wm. Curry, Avery Gore, Wm. Spalding and John Fuller be and they

are hereby appointed a committee to view, and if they find it necessary, to lay out said road agreeably to the prayer of said petition and report their doings herein at the next sessions aforesaid after said road shall be so laid out according to law." January sessions, 1802, viewers make report as follows: "Agreeably to rule of November sessions, 1800, they find road necessary which has been laid out as follows: Beginning at Elijah Horton's: thence south 27 degrees east 19 chains 50 links; thence south 57 degrees east 81 chains 50 links to a stake on the east bank of the river; thence south 65 degrees east 28 chains 50 links to the old crossing called 'Pompey's rift'; thence north 65 degrees east 25 chains, intersecting the main road south of Arnold Franklin's old house at a stump and stones, standing on the west side of said road; road to be three rods wide; which report was read and confirmed by the court." This road is practically the same as the one now travelled from the Quarry Glen school house to B. F. Brigham's river farm.

Road from Wysox over Shore's Hill to near Judge Gore's.—At November sessions, 1805, county of Luzerne, the petition of Zachariah Price, Samuel Shores, Adrian P. Post, Peter Post, Wm. Ferguson, Josiah Newell, Henry Strobe, Nathan Griffith, Benj. Martin, Wm. Coolbaugh, Silas Bardwell, George Ranny, Moses Johnson, John Ranny, Jacob Myers, Henry Tuttle and Joshua Lamoresey, "was read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road, beginning at a certain road the north side of the marsh near the house of Zachariah Price, thence running through the said Price's lands, Cyrus Brookins', Samuel Shores', Josiah Newell's, John Post's and Wm. Ferguson's to the district and county line, there to intersect a road leading from Sheshequin." Whereupon the court appoint Wm. Means, Moses Cool-

baugh, Reuben Hale, Joshua Wythe, Jacob Myer and Theophilus Moger to view and lay out said road. Report of viewers was filed at January sessions, 1806, and confirmed at April sessions following. This road took a northwesterly course, passing over Shores Hill, through Black by I. J. Horton's and Rosseter Gillett's, terminating at Warren Gillett's, where was then the county line between Lycoming and Luzerne. The original road has been changed but little.

Road from Horton's Ferry to New Sheshequin.—“At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, April, 1814, the petition of Avery Gore, John Spalding, Elijah H. Saltmarsh, Luther Carner, Benj. Brink, Elijah Horton, Silas Gore, Elijah Horton, Sr., Isaac J. Horton, Samuel K. Gore, Isaac Horton, Samuel Gore, James Shores, Gilbert Horton and Abel Newell was read setting forth that the petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road leading from an established road from Breakneck crossing at Isaac Horton's ferry into Old Sheshequin, beginning at said ferry and extending to the leading road through New Sheshequin, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (This contemplated road has been opened and improved at the expense of a few individuals for a number of years) therefore petitioners pray for the appointment of viewers, etc.; whereupon the court appointed Reuben Hale, Abial Foster, Wanton Rice, Harry Spalding, Jared Holcomb and Benjamin Clark to view and lay out said road.” Viewers reported at August sessions accepting road for public use. The said road began at the bank of the river, running nearly east 24 rods, then took a northeasterly course terminating near Warren Gillett's. The report was finally confirmed at November sessions and road ordered to be opened of the

width of 30 feet. This road, with the exception of the section leading to the river, has been in use by the public ever since.

Road from Breakneck Run to State Road.—At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, May, 1815, the petition of John Spalding, Zephon Flower, David Paine, Lodawick Carner, Henry Boyer, Ebenezer P. Clark, Wm. Coolbaugh, David Eiklor, Wm. Fergason, Walter Wheeler, Moses Warford, David S. Blackman, Asa Stevens, Elijah Horton, Wm. W. Spalding, Elijah Towner, Franklin Blackman, Thomas Bull, John Lent, Wilber Bennett, Ebenezer Shaw, Jonathan Stevens, Joseph Kinney and Wm. Myer, inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox, was presented, setting forth that "it would be practicable to make a road along the narrows below where the road turns off at the lower end of Breakneck to go over the mountain to Wysox; that such road would not only save traveling over a very bad mountain, but would shorten the distance a quarter of a mile and be of great public utility; that it may not be improper to inform the court that it is the expectation of the inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox to open the road (if laid out) by subscription; therefore petitioners pray for the appointment of viewers," etc. Whereupon the court appoint Joseph Kingsbury, Richard Horton, Elijah Horton, Jr., Adonijah Warner, Stephen Patriek and Robert Ridgway. At September sessions viewers report "that they have viewed the ground and are of the opinion that it is practicable for a road, and have accordingly laid one out agreeably to the courses and distances and plot hereto annexed, and believe the same will be of public utility." This road began on the State road, opposite the court house, about 50 rods from the river, running nearly north along the side of the mountain toward the river to

what is now the present road, about one-half mile south of the railroad bridge. From here the course of the road was the same as now along the river to Breakneck run at the Johnson place. The report was finally confirmed at December sessions and road ordered to be opened of the breadth of 30 feet.

Road from Sheshequin to Orwell.—At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, May, 1815, the petition of Elijah Towner, Joseph Atwood, Samuel K. Gore, Wm. Allen, A. L. Warner, Joseph Kinney, Ebenezer Shaw, George Kinney and John Spalding was read, praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from at or near the house of Abraham Towner in Sheshequin, thence by the best route to intersect the Wysox road at or near Dan Russell's in Orwell township, and to vacate (if they judge proper upon view) the whole or a part of the road now laid out from George Kinney's in Sheshequin to, at or near the said Dan Russell's; whereupon the court appoint John Spalding 2d, John Minier, Dan Russell, Thomas Thatcher, Lemuel Streeter and Zephon Flower viewers, who made report at September sessions. The road laid out began on the post road, opposite the road leading from Ulster to Sheshequin at a point eight rods north of Judge Gore's; thence ran nearly east to Ghent and North Rome, then in a somewhat zigzag manner over Towner Hill to Russell's in Orwell. At February sessions, 1816, viewers make supplementary report: "That so much of the road leading from George Kinney's to the east line of Watertown be vacated, made null and void, as is east of creek called Little Wysox, near the west line of Watertown." May sessions, 1816, report confirmed finally and road ordered opened and cleared of the breadth of 30

feet. This road has been changed but little between Sheshequin and Orwell.

Road from Blackman's Ferry to John L. Elliott's in Rome.—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1819, the petition of Isaac Horton, Elijah Horton, Jr., William Shores, Nathaniel Shores, William Fergason, Anthony K. Shores, Caleb Shores, Jesse R. Drake, John Shores, John Post, John Hinman, Peter Forbes, George Murphy, Larman H. Elliott, Abraham Post, Burgis Drake, John L. Elliott, Aaron Post, Ernest Lent, Samuel Elliott, Daniel Elliott, William Elliott, John Elliott and Joseph Elliott, was read setting forth "that your petitioners have lately been at considerable expense in cutting and opening a road from Blackman's ferry to intersect the road leading from Myer's mill to New Sheshequin, and whereas a road is much wanted from John Post's to Watertown for the accommodation of the backwoods settlers, your petitioners pray the court to appoint proper persons to make view and, if in their opinion the said road be found necessary, to proceed and lay out same," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Harry Spalding, Eliphalet Mason, Avery Gore, George Kinney, William Snyder and Richard Horton. December sessions, viewers report in favor of road, which began at the river south of Blackman's house, thence in a northeasterly direction to Elliott's in Rome, a distance of six miles and 63 perches. February sessions, 1820, report confirmed finally and road ordered cleared to the width of 30 feet. But a small part of this road is now in use.

Road from Isaac Horton's to Road Leading from Dr. Gillett's to William Fergason's.—At a court of quarter sessions, December 1819, the petition of Isaac L. Low, Peter Barnard, John Smith, Warren Gillett, Zadoc

Gillett, Renssaelar Jenks, Daniel Brink, Isaac Horton, James Shores, Elijah Horton, Franklin Blackman, Isaac J. Horton and Josiah Tuttle, inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox, was read, setting forth "that petitioners are in great want of a road to accommodate them from Overton's mill in Old Sheshequin, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to lay out a road to begin at Isaac Horton's, to run easterly up Horn creek to intersect the road leading from Dr. Gillett's to William Ferguson's," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Jos. Kingsbury, Richard Horton, Franklin Blackman, Josiah Tuttle, Samuel K. Gore and Ebenezer Shaw. February sessions, 1820, viewers report in favor of road. May sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. This was the first road from the river to Hornbrook, thence up the creek to the Macafee place. In 1829 this road was re-viewed, changed and lengthened from Daniel Brink's to the Woodburn place.

Road from Matthew Roger's to Hadlock's.—At a court of quarter sessions, December, 1819, the petition of Jas. N. Park, Thos. Park, John N. Moore, Daniel Parke, Samuel Parke, George Hadlock, Hathaway Dailey, Benj. Lament, Samuel McKinney, John Chandler, Joseph Green, John Anthony, Allen Bartholomew, Alexander Howden, Charles Bartholomew, Nehemiah Northrup, George Leonard, Chester S. Parks, Henry McKinney and Nathaniel Flower, was presented, asking for a road "beginning at or near Matthew Rogers' in Ulster, thence the best route to or near John Moore's, and from thence to Daniel Parks' to intersect the public road there, and further, your petitioners desire to have the road that was petitioned for from Sheshequin to Samuel Parks' annulled; whereupon the court appoint Joseph Kingsbury, Geo. Kinney, Ebenezer Shaw, Avery Gore, Samuel Bart-

lett and Samuel Gore, viewers to examine, etc., and make report." September sessions, 1820, viewers report in favor of a road, beginning a little south of the line between Matthew Rogers and Peter Snyder, on the main road running through Sheshequin, thence east 90 rods, thence in a northeasterly direction past Green's, Moore's, Tapping's and McKinney's to Hadlock's. December sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. The greater part of this road, lying in Sheshequin and Litchfield, is still in use.

Road from Col. John Spalding's Grist Mill to Daniel Bush's Mills.—At a court of quarter sessions, May, 1820, the petition of John Rowe, Daniel Whaley, Richard Struble, Benjamin Wilson, Cornelius Myers, Ruliff Campbell, Frederick Stewart, Jacob Struble, Daniel Bush, John S. Rogers, Charles Chandler, Joseph Green, Benjamin Brink, Elijah Horton, William Snyder, Richard Horton, and Thomas Marshall, was read, setting forth "that a road is much wanted, beginning at or near Col. John Spalding's grist mill, thence the nearest and best route to intersect the road up Satterlee's Creek to Daniel Bush's mills at or near the last mentioned mills, your petitioners concur that a public road laid in that direction would be very useful, and therefore pray the court to appoint viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Samuel K. Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, William Snyder, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Bartlett, and Avery Gore. September sessions, viewers report in favor of road, which began at the post road near Spalding's grist mill, thence up Spalding's creek in a northeasterly direction past Kingsbury's mill to Bush's mills in Litchfield. December sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened of the width of 30 feet. The greater part of this road is still in use.

Road From Post Road, on Old Claverack Line to Joshua Horton's.—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1820, the petition of Aaron Post, Jos. S. Elliott, Wm. Rippeth, Peter Post, Stephen Ferguson, Elijah Horton, Joel Guild, Isaac Horton, Joshua Horton, Peter Barnard, Warren Gillett, Elisha Forbes, Geo. Gooding, Moses Woodburn, Willard Green, Isaac Green, Wm. Stanton, Wm. Tomson, Jonathan Tomson, Gilbert Horton, Joshua Thompson and Abel Newell, was read, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road to lead from the post road near the old Claverack line to intersect the road leading from Wysox to Sheshequin, near Joshua Horton's, and pray the court for the appointment of viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Benj. Brink, George Kinney, Warren Gillett, Avery Gore and Franklin Blackman. December sessions, viewers report in favor of road beginning at the post road on the Claverack line, thence in a northeasterly direction to the road leading from Sheshequin to Myers' mill at or near Joshua Horton's; at same court report was finally confirmed and road ordered to be opened to the width of 30 feet. This road is practically the same as the one now leading from E. W. Horton's to the Chapman place.

Road from Richard Horton's to Intersect Road Leading to John Bull's.—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1820, the petition of John Bull, Jesse Allen, John Allen, Jas. Elliott, Zadock Gillett, Joel Guild, Alexander Canedy, Elijah Horton, Geo. Gooding, Moses Woodburn, Wm. Horton, Samuel Landrus, Isaac J. Horton, Abel Newell, Hezekiah Newell, Stephen Shores, Geo. Vibbert and Amos Butler, presented the court, setting forth "that a road is much wanted beginning on the post road near Richard Horton's in Wysox township

(now Sheshequin,) from thence to intersect the road leading from John Bull's to Ulster, near Hezekiah Newell's improvement on said road, and pray the court for the appointment of viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Josiah Tuttle, Franklin Blackman, Richard Horton, Zadock Gillett, John Allen and Stephen Shores. December sessions viewers report in favor of said road; at same court report was finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. This road is the general highway from the Towner place through the Post settlement and Morley Hill to North Rome. A considerable part of the original road is still in use.

Road from Wm. Fergason's to near Avery Gore's.—At a court of quarter sessions, December, 1821, the petition of Isaac W. Green, Aaron Post, Joel Guild, L. H. Heath, I. S. Horton, John Post, Peter Post, Isaac Fergason, Samuel K. Gore and A. W. Knapp was presented, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road from the Wysox and Sheshequin road, at or near William Fergason's, to lead to and intersect the Orwell and Sheshequin road between Silas Gore's and Avery Gore's, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out road, etc.": whereupon the court appoint Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, Caleb Shores, John Allen and Franklin Blackman. February sessions, 1822, viewers report in favor of road; and at May sessions report was finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the breadth of 30 feet. This road began at William Fergason's, then swung around like an irregular bend of a horse-shoe, passing by the Shores place, Moses Woodburn's, crossing the Hornbrook-Ghent road, terminating at the Orwell-Sheshequin road near Avery Gore's. This road is still open to travel and has been changed but little.

Road from Wm. Horton's to Intersect Watertown Road.—At a court of quarter sessions, February, 1829, the petition of Elnathan Beebe, Edward Griffin, Philemon Perry, Hiram Perry, Henry Hiney, Anson Bidlack, Matthew Wright, Reuben Perry, John Detrich, R. J. Jenks, Joseph Roberts, Jabez Tompkins, Aaron French and Henry Hiney, Jr., presented, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a public road leading westerly to the county-seat and easterly to Griffin's grist mill, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to lay out a public road from Wm. Horton's to Griffin's mill to intersect the Watertown road west of saw-mill hill and east of the log bridge;" whereupon the court appoint Abraham Goodwin, Edmund Lockwood, Jared Holcomb, Reuben Griffin, John Bowman and William Smith. September sessions viewers report in favor of road, which report was confirmed finally at December sessions, and road ordered opened and cleared to the width of 30 feet. This road ran southeasterly to near C. Webb's; thence by the Stephenson place to Baxter's and Bailey's; thence over the hill, terminating with the Watertown road at the top of saw-mill hill near Stephen Bidlack's. The greater part of this road is still in use.

FERRIES.

As soon as roads had been built on both sides of the river, extending to the different neighborhoods, ferries were established at the most convenient points for the accommodation of the public and to bring the settlers in more direct communication with each other. There were three ferries between Sheshequin and the west side of the river. The lower ferry, Blackman's, which connected

Lower Sheshequin with the North Towanda settlement, was put in operation in 1805 by Franklin Blackman. Blackman's became a noted crossing-place and his ferry was kept in operation for more than three-quarters of a century. The next ferry up the river, Isaac Horton's, was the means of communication between the Hornbrook settlement and Overton's on the west side of the river. This ferry was established by Isaac Horton in or before the year 1813, and was operated half a century. Between "Old Sheshequin" (Ulster) and Judge Gore's there was a natural fording place on the line of the old Indian war-path, over which teams could readily pass except in times of high water. This was very fortunate, as a large section of country was accommodated by this natural passage. Later as the bed of the river changed, a ferry was constructed, which, for many years, was operated by Norman Shaw. Upon the completion of the county bridge, 1889, over the river between Ulster and Sheshequin, this ferry was, of course, abandoned. A fourth ferry was in operation for a short time, communicating with the west side of the river, on the line between Joseph Kinney and Joseph Kingsbury.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

From the earliest settlement, the citizens of Sheshequin have taken an active interest in the great political questions and matters of local government. General Spalding, Judge Gore, Colonel Kingsbury, and Colonel Blackman were notable political leaders of their time, and exercised an influence which was felt far beyond the confines of the county. The Kinneys and some others of a later generation have been potent factors in the political arena, and left an impress which is still discernible.

Back 120 years ago, after General Spalding had settled in Sheshequin, when the "fight was on" between "Yankees" and "Pennamites," the following, as related by Mr. Miner, will illustrate the zeal of the former in protecting their rights: "At the fall election (1783) Captain Simon Spalding and twenty-three others repaired to Northumberland, some of them travelling a hundred miles, and none of them less than sixty, to reach the nearest place for balloting. After taking the oath of allegiance, their ballots were deposited in separate boxes, lest they should be deemed irregular; but this caused it to be known for whom they had voted. So nearly were the parties divided, that these twenty-four votes decided the election of a member of the Supreme Executive Council, two Representatives to the Assembly and the Sheriff."

As Part of Luzerne — For a number of years before the organization of Bradford county, the local government of the "Northern Townships" of Luzerne was in the hands of the supervisors of highways, overseers of the poor, constables and justices of the peace. These several offices were filled by appointments made by the court, except justices, who were appointed by the Governor. As shown by the records of Luzerne county, the following persons, residing in Sheshequin, then a part of the districts of Tioga, Ulster and Wysox, were appointed **Supervisors**: 1788—John Fuller; 1789—John Fuller and Nathaniel Shaw; 1790—Captain Simon Spalding; 1792—'96—Josiah Marshall; 1797—Josiah Marshall and Jedediah Shaw; 1798—Joseph Kingsbury; 1800—Richard Fuller; 1801—Ebenezer Shaw; 1804—Joseph Kingsbury; 1808—Josiah Tuttle; 1810—Elijah Horton; 1812—Franklin Blackman. **Constables**: 1792—William Spalding; 1795—Josiah Marshall; 1796—Avery Gore; 1797—John Spalding and Josiah Marshall; 1798

—Joseph Kingsbury; 1799—William Spalding; 1800—'01—Ebenezer Shaw; 1803—William W. Spalding; 1804—Samuel Gore. **Overseers of Poor:** 1789—Nathaniel Shaw; 1795—Benjamin Cole; 1797—Benjamin Cole; 1799—John Spalding; 1801—Peter Snyder; 1803—Joseph Kingsbury and Avery Gore. **Fence Viewers:** 1795-'96—Stephen Fuller; 1803—John Spalding. **Appraiser of Damages:** 1795—Stephen Fuller. **Justices of the Peace:** 1787—Obadiah Gore, elected and commissioned for the district of Tioga for seven years; 1792—Joseph Kinney appointed by the Governor for the Tioga district "to serve during good behavior." **Judge:** In 1787, upon the organization of Luzerne county, Obadiah Gore was made one of the six judges of the court and served till 1791. **Representatives:** In 1788, '89 and '90, Obadiah Gore was chosen to the Lower House of the State Legislature; and General Simon Spalding, in 1791 and '92.

Elections—Sheshequin was originally embraced in the Tioga election district, which included several of the present townships. After the formation of the county, the first election (October, 1812), for the Tioga district was held at the house of Wright Loomis in Athens township, who lived on the west side of the river above Milan. The judges for that election were Zephon Flower, Ebenezer Shaw and Charles F. Welles. Many of the citizens on the east side of the river were required to go a distance of ten or twelve miles, through the wilderness, over bad roads, and yet there was a general turnout on election day. *The Ulster district*, comprising what is now Ulster, Sheshequin, Litchfield and that part of Athens, east of the river, was formed in 1819, and the house of Samuel Bartlett fixed as the place of holding elections. In 1822 the name was changed from the Ulster to She-

shequin district, elections being held in 1823 at the house of Thomas Marshall. *Sheshequin township* became a separate election district in 1824, with the house of Ebenezer Shaw as the place of holding elections. At the first general election (October, 1820), after the organization of the township, the votes of the following citizens were recorded: John Spalding, James Bidlack, Moses Woodburn, William Snyder, George Kinney, Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Guy Kinney, Warren Gillett, Henry Cleveland, Jabez Fish, John Needham, Silas Gore, Timothy Hiney, Freeman Gillett, Peter Williams, Christopher Avery, Earl Mastin, William Presher, Henry Hiney, Abraham Gore, Mathew Wright, Samuel Hoyt, Benjamin Brink, Joseph Kingsbury, Daniel Brink, Joseph Kinney, William Forbes, Mathew Rogers, Elijah Horton, Ulysses Spalding, Samuel Marshall, John Brink, William Ripeth, Ebenezer Shaw, James Shores, John S. Rogers, Stephen Horton, Isaac Low, Daniel Moore, Isaac Horton, Peter Barnard, Zadoc Gillett, John Smith, Joshua Horton, Anasa Witha, Elijah Algers, John Snyder, Samuel Bartlett, Samuel K. Gore, Obadiah Gore, Benjamin Brink, Peter Snyder, Warren Brown, Henry Boyce, Benjamin P. Snyder, Thomas Marshall, Avery Brown and David Horton—total 59. *The first town election* was held March 16, 1821, at the house of Ebenezer Shaw, the board consisting of Joseph Kingsbury and James Shores, judges, and Charles Comstock and George Kinney, clerks. At said election Samuel K. Gore and Benjamin Brink were chosen supervisors, Warren Brown and Joshua Horton, overseers of the poor, and Thomas Marshall, constable. The place of holding elections was changed in 1832 from Shaw's to the house of Daniel Brink at Hornbrook. With the exception of an occasional election, held at the house of Nathaniel Moody, or Harry Shaw, Brink's was

the general election place till 1849, when the "Sheshequin house" was selected by a vote of the citizens. Since 1850 all elections have been held in Upper Sheshequin.

County Officers—Sheshequin has furnished the following county officers: Joseph Kinney, commissioner, elected 1812; Samuel Bartlett, auditor, elected 1819; George Kinney, representative, elected 1837; Daniel Brink, commissioner, elected 1842; E. Percival Shaw, treasurer, elected 1857; O. H. P. Kinney, representative, elected 1858 and '59; G. Wayne Kinney, representative, elected 1865 and '66; George W. Blackman, prothonotary, elected 1878 and '81; Lafayette J. Culver, representative, elected 1888; Horace Horton, commissioner, elected 1893.

Justices of the Peace—The following were the justices commissioned to 1850: Samuel Gore, March 26, 1812, for Ulster; Reusselaer J. Jenks, March 1, 1830, for Athens, Sheshequin, Ulster and part of Ridgebury; George Kinney, April 6, 1835, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury, Sheshequin and Ulster; Noel Rouse, June 16, 1836, for Athens, Litchfield and Ulster; Jabez Fish, November 24, 1837, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury, Sheshequin and Ulster; James Brink, December 10, 1839, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury, Sheshequin and Ulster; George Kinney and James Brink, elected for five years and commissioned March 7, 1840; Franklin Blackman and Edmund Hill, elected for five years and commissioned March 4, 1845.

Constables—The following were the constables to 1850: Thomas Marshall, 1821-'22; John Brink, 1823-'24, '25; Archibald Forbes, 1826; John Brink 1827. John Brink and Hiram Drake, 1828; Harry Shaw, 1829; Archibald Forbes, 1830; Obadiah Gore and Archibald Forbes, 1831; Archibald Forbes, 1832; Arnold

F. Fergason, 1833, '34; James C. Culver, 1835-'36; Isaac Lyons, 1837; H. Kinney, 1838; Alfred Gore, 1839; George Smith, 1840; John M. Smith, 1841; Charles Horton, 1842; Samuel B. Hoyt, 1843; Daniel B. Culver, 1844, '45, '46; John Brink, 1847, '48; James M. Smith and Samuel Griffin, 1849; Henry Kingsbury, 1850.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following vote for President will show the strength of the different political parties in the town since 1824 :

1824—Andrew Jackson (Democrat).....	Unanimous
1828—Andrew Jackson (Democrat).....	45
“ —Jno. Q. Adams (National Republican).....	52
1832—Andrew Jackson (Democrat).....	66
“ —Henry Clay (National Republican)	62
1836—Martin VanBuren (Democrat)	33
“ —Wm. H. Harrison (Whig).....	108
1840—Martin VanBuren (Democrat)	57
“ —Wm. H. Harrison (Whig).....	123
1844—James K. Polk (Democrat)	108
“ —Henry Clay (Whig)	159
1848—Lewis Cass (Democrat).....	21
“ —Zachary Taylor (Whig).....	152
“ —Martin VanBuren (Free Soil).....	84
1852—Franklin Pierce (Democrat)	103
“ —Winfield Scott (Whig)	185
“ —John P. Hale (Abolition).....	9
1856—James Buchanan (Democrat)	48
“ —John C. Fremont (Republican)	269
1860—Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat)	50
“ —Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	269
1864—Geo. B. McClellan (Democrat)	77
“ —Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	195
1868—Horatio Seymour (Democrat)	84
“ —Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	265
1872—Horace Greeley (Liberal Republican and Democrat)	49
“ —Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	243
1876—Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat)	94
“ —Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican)	274

1880—Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat).....	102
“ —James A. Garfield (Republican)	244
1884—Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	79
“ —James G. Blaine (Republican).....	255
1888—Grover Cleveland (Democrat).....	85
“ —Benj. Harrison (Republican).....	266
1892—Grover Cleveland (Democrat).....	88
“ —Benj. Harrison (Republican)	218
1896—Wm. J. Bryan (Democrat).....	65
“ —Wm. McKinley (Republican).....	240
1900—Wm. J. Bryan (Democrat).....	63
“ —Wm. McKinley (Republican).....	226

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following has been the vote given candidates for Governor :

1823—J. Andrew Shulze [Democrat]	55
“ —Andrew Gregg [Federal]	60
1826—J. Andrew Shulze [Democrat]	No opposition
1829—George Wolf [Democrat]	46
“ —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic].....	15
1832—George Wolf [Democrat]	57
“ —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic].....	58
1835—Henry A. Muhlenberg [Democrat]	
“ —George Wolf [Independent Democrat].....	
“ —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic]	
1838—David R. Porter [Democrat].....	55
“ —Joseph Ritner [Whig and Anti-Masonic]	109
1841—David R. Porter [Democrat]	64
“ —John Banks [Whig].	105
1844—Francis R. Shunk [Democrat]	112
“ —Joseph Markle [Whig]	139
1847—Francis R. Shunk [Democrat] Resigned	100
“ —James Irvin [Whig]	130
1848—Morris Longstreth [Democrat]	119
“ —Wm. F. Johnston [Whig].	153
1851—Wm. Bigler [Democrat].....	107
“ —Wm. F. Johnston [Whig].....	171
1854—Wm. Bigler [Democrat].....	52
“ —James Pollock [Whig and Know-Nothing]	225

1857 - Wm. F. Packer [Democrat].....	51
“ - David Wilmot [Republican]	235
1860 - Henry D. Foster [Democrat].....	46
“ - Andrew G. Curtin [Republican] ..	267
1863 - Geo. W. Woodward [Democrat]	80
“ - Andrew G. Curtin [Republican]	232
1866 - Heister Clymer [Democrat]	79
“ - Jno. W. Geary [Republican]	260
1869 - Asa Packer [Democrat]	92
“ - Jno. W. Geary [Republican]	227
1872 - Chas. R. Buckalew [Democrat]	82
“ - Jno. F. Hartranft [Republican]	239
1875 - Cyrus L. Pershing [Democrat]	105
“ - Jno. F. Hartranft [Republican]	236
1878 - Andrew H. Dill [Democrat]	57
“ - Henry M. Hoyt [Republican]	186
“ - Samuel R. Mason [Greenback]	60
1882 - Robert E. Pattison [Democrat]	90
“ - Jas. A. Beaver [Republican]	161
“ - John Stewart [Independent]	16
1886 - Chauncey F. Black [Democrat]	72
“ - Jas. A. Beaver [Republican]	218
1890 - Robert E. Pattison [Democrat]	112
“ - Geo. W. Delamater [Republican]	222
1894 - Wm. M. Singerly [Democrat]	29
“ - Daniel H. Hastings [Republican]	156
1898 - Geo. A. Jenks [Democrat]	44
“ - Wm. A. Stone [Republican]	134
1902 - Robert E. Pattison [Democrat]	53
“ - Samuel W. Pennypacker [Republican]	137



CHAPTER VI.

THE HOME OF PATRIOTS.

The Revolution.—After the long and successful struggle for Independence, Sheshequin became a “Land of Promise” to a large number who had served in the patriot army. Among those who came were several distinguished officers, who had earned a proud record in fighting for Liberty. The earthly remains of more Revolutionary soldiers lie in Sheshequin cemeteries than in the graveyards of any other town in Northern Pennsylvania. These patriots, whose memory will long be cherished, are : Gen. Simon Spalding, Capt. Stephen Fuller, Capt. Jeremiah Shaw, Capt. Jabez Fish, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, Sergt. Samuel Gore, Joseph Kinney, Benjamin Brink, John C. Vanceise, John Spalding and Jared Norton in the Sheshequin cemetery : Lieut. Obadiah Gore and Christopher Avery in the Gore cemetery ; Sergt. Timothy Culver and Elijah Horton in the Hornbrook cemetery ; Samuel Shores in the Post cemetery ; Moses Woodburn on the T. R. Macafee farm. **War of 1812.**—In the second war with Great Britain, Nathaniel Fuller enlisted in the American army and was killed in one of the battles with the enemy. Other soldiers of this war who are buried in Sheshequin are : Sullivan Chaffee and Jonathan Thompson at Hornbrook ; Joseph Lent and Henry Deats at Sheshequin ; David Hawkins (died in early 60's) at Ghent ; Thomas Johnson at Miller's. **Mexican War.**—David Blackman en-

listed in the U. S. Army and is supposed to have lost his life in one of the battles of the Mexican war. Stephen Follan, a soldier of this war, is buried at Sheshequin.

The Civil War.—Sheshequin has a long honor roll of those who fought for the Union, and with one or two other towns, stands at the head in Bradford's unrivaled list of patriots. The following were the "Sheshequin boys" and the commands with which they served:

Company G, 29th P. V.

William M. Middaugh, private; enlisted Dec. 13, '64; mustered out with company, July 17, '65.

Company F, 34th P. V. (5th Reserves.)

Isaac Denton, private; enlisted June, 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

John B. Thompson, private; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

Company F, 35th P. V. (6th Reserves.)

Charles E. Brigham, corporal; enlisted July 14, '61; wounded through the neck at Fredericksburg; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

Ebuleus H. Brigham, private; enlisted Aug. 30, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 22, '63; also member of Co. D, 1st N. Y. V. V. Cav. from Sept. 3, '64 to June 8, '65.

Jeremiah French, corporal; enlisted May 15, '61; absent at muster out of company.

Joseph French, private; enlisted July 14, '61; transferred to 191st P. V., May 31, '64; vet.

G. Frank Kinney, sergeant; enlisted April 23, '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 9, '62.

Orrin D. Kinney, corporal; enlisted Nov. 10, '61; transferred to 191st P. V., May 31, '64; discharged Jan. 6, '65.

Simon C. Kinney, private; enlisted Aug. 30, '62; transferred—date and organization unknown.

T. Fleming Lent, private; enlisted July 14, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

John N. Schriver, private; enlisted April 24, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

Frank E. Wheaton, private; enlisted July 23, '61; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.

Company I, 35th P. V.

Clarence B. Shaw, corporal; enlisted May 15, '62; killed at the Wilderness May 8, '64.

Dennison W. Tripp, private; enlisted May 15, '61; discharged May 11, '63, for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.

Company K, 35th P. V.

Stephen Anthony, private; enlisted May 29, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, '64.

40th (11th Reserves) P. V.

Alston J. Cole, assistant surgeon; enlisted March 16, '63; promoted to brevet major; mustered out with regiment June 13, '64.

Company G, 49th P. V.

Benjamin C. Stephenson, private; enlisted Dec. 8, '63; mustered out with company July 15, '65.

William E. Stephenson, private; enlisted Dec. 8, '63; wounded in head and arm at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, '64, in right foot at Harpers Ferry and in right hip at Sailor's Creek; mustered out with company July 15, '65.

Jeremiah E. Vancise, private; enlisted Sept. 23, '63; mustered out with company July 15, '65.

Company G 50th P. V.

William Gannon, private; enlisted Sept. '61; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.

James Horton, private; enlisted Sept. '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

Avery Middaugh, private; enlisted Sept. '61; transferred to U. S. cavalry.

Ira A. Tompkins, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; wounded second Bull Run, in hands of enemy six days; discharged Aug. 1, '65.

George Weller, private; enlisted March 23, '64; mustered out with company July 30, '65.

Smith Weller, private; enlisted Sept. '61; not on muster out roll.

Company E, 51st P. V.

Abraham Dingman, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

Victor E. Post, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

Albert E. Smith, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

William Webb, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

Company F, 51st P. V.

James Bidlack, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. July 18, '65.

George Sheeler, private; enlisted Sept. 29, '64; discharged by G. O. June 2, '65.

Company H, 51st P. V.

Hilman Ingerson, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. July 6, '65.

Company H, 57th P. V.

Mortimer Anthony, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; deserted Nov. 28, '61; also private; Co. H, 11th P. V. from Nov. 27, '61 to Oct. 31, '62.

James M. Brady, private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; discharged Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

Joseph Brady, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted from 1st sergeant; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

Joseph Case, private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61.

Allen Chandler, private; enlisted Nov. 4, '61; deserted Dec. 11, '61.

Charles Chandler, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61.

John M. Chandler, private; enlisted Sep. 18, '61; deserted.

James H. Childs, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at the Wilderness May 5, '64; vet.

Francis Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

George A. Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; also member of Co. D, 17th P. V. cavalry.

Willard Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; also member of Co. H, 63rd N. Y. V. from March 19, '64 to Aug. 24, '64.

William Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; shot through the neck at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; transferred to Co. A; discharged by G. O. June 5, '65; vet.

Joseph Clark, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A; died Oct. 2, '64 from wounds received at Peeble's Farm, Sept. 29, '64.

Burton A. DeMoney, enlisted Feb. 16, '64; transferred to Co. A; wounded at Wilderness May 5, '64; discharged by G. O. June 19, '65.

Thomas Douglass, private; enlisted Nov. 4, '61; transferred to Co. D.

Ward Eastabrooks, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Hugh Farley, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; seriously wounded in the knee at Gettysburg from which he died.

Henry S. Forbes, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, by a bayonet thrust in right leg, in the right side at Chancellorsville, in the left shoulder at Gettysburg; captured at Charles City Roads, July '62; prisoner at Belle Isle and Libby three months; discharged Nov. 26, '64.

John C. Forbes, private; enlisted Sept. 28, '64; discharged by G. O. May 31, '65.

Almon C. Gillett, musician; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, '62.

Daniel W. Gore, captain; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted successively to 1st sergeant, 2nd lieutenant and captain; transferred to Co. A; wounded in the leg at Gettysburg; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Martin T. Horton, private; enlisted Aug. 13, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; transferred to Co. A; discharged by G. O. May 31, '65.

Eli F. Hudson, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted from private to corporal and sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness; transferred to Co. A; absent, wounded at muster out.

Samuel G. Marshall, wagoner; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Abraham Miller, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at Gettysburg.

Amos H. Miller, private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; mustered out Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

Milo Miller, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61 died at Camp Mercer, Dec. 29, '61.

Solomon C. Miller, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; promoted from corporal; transferred to Co. A; mustered out Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

Daniel Minier, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Sept. 4, '61; discharged for disability May 19, '62; re-enlisted in Co. G, 185th N. Y. V.; killed at Gravelly Run, Va., March 29, '65.

John O'Connor, corporal; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted from private; wounded in right hand at Wilderness; transferred to company A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

John C. Parks, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; wounded in foot at Fredericksburg; transferred to Co. A.

Alvin R. Phalon, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61.

William Phinney, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; shot through the forehead and instantly killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.

Franklin V. Shaw, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Dec. 2, '61; promoted; severely wounded in the head at the Wilderness; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

S. Gibson Shaw, musician; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; died during the Peninsular campaign, '62.

James A. Shores, private; enlisted Nov. 11, '61; served about one year; re-enlisted in another regiment as "Austin Smith"; accidentally killed; aged about 23 years.

Orange Shores, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

Oscar Shores, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

William Strickland, private; enlisted Oct. 1, '61; discharged after a short service in consequence of being near sighted.

Joseph M. Tripp, 1st sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted to sergeant and 1st sergeant; wounded in left leg at Wilderness; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company, June 25, '65; vet.

Harrison VanVeckten, corporal; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; died Jan. 23, '62; at Georgetown, D. C.

William W. Wright, private; enlisted Sep. 23, '61; transferred to Co. A; absent, sick at muster out.

Company L, 59th (2d Cavalry) P. V.

Thomas Vancise, private; enlisted Feb. 26, '64; transferred to Co. L, 1st Pro. Cavalry, June 28, '65.

Company C, 76th P. V.

Elias B. Ball, private; enlisted Jan. 19, '65; discharged by G. O. July 31, '65.

Company C, 82d P. V.

Lawrence Smith, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 17, '65.

Company G 84th P. V.

William Pickering, sergeant; enlisted Dec. 5, '61; wounded Aug. 16, '64; at Charles City X Roads, with loss of left arm at shoulder joint; discharged Dec. 6, '64, expiration of term.

Company B, 141st P. V.

Smith D. Barnum, private; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; wounded at Gettysburg; promoted to captain 23rd Regiment U. S. C. T., March 21, '64; mustered out Nov. 30, '65.

Loren Bennett, private; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; died July 9, '63, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

John H. Chaffee, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, also wounded at Petersburg; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

Hiram L. Culver, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64, aged 31 years.

Stillman J. Legg, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 20, '62.

Company D, 141st P. V.

Henry J. Hudson, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from sergeant to 1st sergeant and 1st lieutenant; wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

Company E, 141st P. V.

Henry M. Chandler, private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 31, '64; discharged by G. O. July 22, '65.

David Dains, private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; died May 19, '63; of wounds received at Chancellorsville; aged 28 years.

John P. Snyder, private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed at Morris Farm, Nov. 27, '63; aged 33 years.

Orrin D. Snyder, private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; died May 20, '63, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, aged 28 years.

Company I, 141st P. V.

F. Cortes Rockwell, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; promoted from corporal; wounded at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

Jeremiah S. Shores, private; enlisted March 31, '64; died June 27, '64; buried in National cemetery, City Point.

Mahlon Shores, private; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; died Feb. 16, '63; aged about 24 years.

Albert Smith, private; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 18, '63.

162nd P. V. (17th Cavalry.)

Charles H. Ames, captain; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; resigned May 22, '63.

Amos Congdon, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

Burton Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

George A. Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; transferred to 118th company, 2nd battalion, V. R. C.; discharged by G. O. Oct. 2, '65; also member of Co. H, 57th P. V.

William H. Elliott, private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; transferred to 50th company, 2nd battalion, Reserve Corps; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 25, '65.

Walter H. French, corporal; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from private; wounded at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, '64 with loss of left leg; discharged Aug. 7, '65.

Bis'ia French, private; enlisted Oct. 16, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, '63.

Sophronus Hill, corporal; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; promoted from private; killed in action Feb. 28, '65—buried in National cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 26.

Samuel Heavener, farrier; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd regiment Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Elmer O. Horton, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, '63.

Newcomb Kinney, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from corporal; killed at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, '64.

Squire H. Lamoreaux, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Portsmouth Grove hospital, R. I., Feb. 28, '63.

Joseph Post, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd Regiment. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Charles H. Rockwell, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged by G. O. July 24, '65.

Charles H. Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

John M. Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 14, '65.

Myers Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd Regiment, Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Jacob Sheeler, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, '64.

Ira Tompkins, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 16, '64.

Henry P. Tripp, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Giesboro, Md., Sept. 8, '64; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.,

William Tripp, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 26, '64, buried in an unknown grave.

Curtis B. Tyrrell, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, '65; discharged by G. O. June 7, '65.

William R. Vance, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

Hyman Vanduzer, corporal, enlisted Oct. 17, '62; promoted from private; discharged by G. O. June 21, '65.

Philip Verbeck, private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Sept. 10, '63.

Darius Wayman, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged by G. O. June 2, '65.

Charles F. Willard, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Oct. 4, '62; resigned April 7, '63.

Company B, 171st P. V.

Wilson D. Gillett, corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; died at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 16, '63.

Ulysses E. Horton, captain; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

Lorenzo D. Minier, corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63; also member of Co. G, 185th N. Y. V.

Aaron Sheeler, private; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

Abraham B. Vancise, private; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63; also member of Co. C. 1st N. Y. V. V. Cavalry.

Andrew Y. Vancise, sergeant; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

John B. Wheaton, corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; promoted from private; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

172nd P. V.

Cornelius H. Cole, surgeon; enlisted Dec. 2, '62; promoted from assistant surgeon; mustered out with regiment Aug. 1, '63.

Company I, 187th P. V.

Guy D. Ball, private; enlisted May 4, '64; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64, aged 18 years.

Company D, 1st N. Y. V. V. Cavalry.

Stephen G. Barner, age 24, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; mustered out June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.; also member of Co. F, 13th Pa. Militia.

Harry Wilson Baxter, age 30, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer, N. Y., for three years; mustered out June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Ebuleus H. Brigham, age 22, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Horace H. Johnson, age 27, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Hiram B. Lent, age 25, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Abram B. Luckey, age 28, private; enlisted Sept. 2, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Robert McDonald, age 22, private; enlisted Sept. 2, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Milo Merrill, age 28, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Ira Murphy, age 38, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 9, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

James A. Smith, age 21, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Abraham B. Vancise, age 34, private Co. C; enlisted Sept. 12, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.; also member Co. B, 171st P. V.

Charles F. Vancise, age 26, private Co. C; enlisted Sept. 12, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Hiram S. Vancise, age 29, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Moses B. Vancise, age 26, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Cyrenus Webb, age 23, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

John J. Webb, age 31, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

Company G, 5th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

Isaac M. Thompson, private.

Company H, 10th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

Charles N. Billings, private; enlisted at Hector, N. Y., Sept. 10, '64; killed in action Nov. 18, '64 at Blackwater Creek, Va., aged 18 years.

Thomas B. Cotton, corporal, age 24 years; enlisted at Litchfield, Pa., Nov. 1, '61; wounded June 9, '63; discharged Dec. 15, '63 on surgeon's certificate.

George Leonard Hemenway, private; enlisted at Barton, N. Y., Sept. 5, '64; died June 17, '65 in hospital at Philadelphia of disease, aged 22 years, 3 mos and 2 ds.

John Sheeler, private, age 20 years; enlisted at Barton, N. Y., Sept. 5, '64; transferred to Co. H, 1st N. Y. Prov. Cavalry.

Abraham J. Thompson, 1st lieutenant, age 26 years; enlisted at Waverly, N. Y., Oct. 1, '61; captured at Centreville, Va., Aug. 31, '62, paroled Sept. 1, '62; re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; promoted successively to corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant and mustered 1st lieutenant Nov. 4, '64; served till Nov. '65; committed suicide at Sheshequin, June 30, 1902.

Thomas D. Wood, private, age 35 years; enlisted at Barton, N. Y. Aug. 31, '64; transferred to Co. H, 1st N. Y. Prov. Cavalry, June 17, '65.

Company H, 12th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

James McDonald, private, age 20 years; enlisted Sept. 15, '64 at Phelps, N. Y.; captured at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, '65, prisoner at Libby, paroled and returned to company June 20; discharged by G. O. June 23, '65.

Company B, 6th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

Daniel Struble, private, age 29 years; enlisted Dec. 30, '63 at Berkshire, N. Y.; mustered out with company Aug. 24, '65.

Company B, 8th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

John R. Brink, private; enlisted Jan. '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; prisoner at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury; paroled Feb. 28, '65; discharged Aug. '65.

David Heavener, private; enlisted Jan. '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; died in Salisbury about Dec. '64; buried in an unknown and unmarked grave.

John Osborn, private; enlisted Jan. '64; mustered out with company '65.

Oliver N. Segar, private; enlisted Jan. '64; mustered out with company '65.

Austin C. Tuttle, private; enlisted Jan. '64; died at Baltimore, Md., March 31, '64 of typhoid fever in his 22nd year.

Daniel Vann, private; enlisted Jan. '64; killed in battle.

Edmund Vann, private; enlisted Jan. '64; mustered out with company '65.

14th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

Lester E. Brigham, private; enlisted Dec. 13, '63; transferred to Co. L, 6th N. Y. V. Artillery, May 10, '64; wounded and captured at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, '64; died from wounds June 8, '64, in prison hospital No. 21 at Richmond, Va.

Dennis L. Sweeney, sergeant; enlisted Dec. 13, '63; discharged Aug. 26, '65.

15th N. Y. V. Engineers.

Joseph Vancise, (Co. K), private; enlisted Sept. 5, '64; discharged June 13, '65.

50th N. Y. V. Engineers.

Theodore W. Wickizer, (Co. K).

56th N. Y. Volunteers.

William Brundage, (Co. D).

63rd N. Y. Volunteers.

Robert Chandler, (Co. E), private; enlisted March 8, '64; discharged June 30, '65.

Willard Conrad, (Co. H), private; enlisted March 10, '64; discharged Aug. 4, '64 on surgeon's certificate.

89th N. Y. Volunteers.

James Horton, (Co. H); also see Co. G, 50th P. V.

109th N. Y. Volunteers.

Cornelius Vancise, (Co. K).

Samuel Vancise, (Co. K).

137th N. Y. Volunteers.

Alfred Chandler, (unassigned), private; enlisted Sept. '64; prisoner; paroled and returned home.

Nelson Conrad, (unassigned), private; enlisted Sept. '64; discharged by G. O. June, '65.

John D. Feucht, (unassigned), private; enlisted Sept. '64; discharged by G. O. June '65.

141st N. Y. Volunteers.

Alfred C. Deats, (Co. K), corporal; enlisted Aug. 8, '62; discharged by G. O. June 18, '65.

179th N. Y. Volunteers.

Henry Menold, (Co. K).

185th N. Y. Volunteers.

Henri Beloud, (Co. D), private; enlisted Sept. 13, '64; transferred to Co. F, 22nd N. Y. Cav.; discharged May 30, '65.

Isaac H. rton, (Co. C), private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64; died Nov. 11, '64 of typhoid fever in hospital near Alexandria, Va., where he is buried, aged 27 years.

Lorenzo D. Minier, (Co. G); also see Co. B, 171st P. V.

Samuel G. Minier, (Co. G), private; enlisted Sept. 5, '64; discharged by G. O. June, '65.

Company A, 8th U. S. Infantry.

Abazina French, private; enlisted March 17, '62; captured at Manassas, Va., prisoner at Belle Isle 15 days; discharged March 20, '65—expiration of term.

John French, private; enlisted March 17, '62; discharged March 17, '65—expiration of term.

Lemuel Hemenway, (Co. D), private; enlisted March 17, '62; died about Oct. '62, aged about 22 years.

William Sheeler, private; enlisted March '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate the latter part of '62.

Daniel D. Tompkins, private; enlisted March 5, '62; discharged Aug. 7, '62; re-enlisted Sept. '63 in Co. F, 146th N. Y. V.; wounded in left foot at Wilderness; discharged June 17, '65.

Company D, 39th Ill. Volunteers.

Norman P. Bullis, teamster; enlisted Aug. 9, '61; discharged Sept. 10, '64—expiration of term: vet.

George L. Fuller, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 9, '61; promoted successively to corporal and sergeant; discharged Sept. 10, '64—expiration of term; vet.

Company H, 92nd Ill. Volunteers.

Charles R. Fuller, assistant hospital steward; enlisted Sept. '62; promoted from private; discharged at close of war.

14th Veteran Reserve Corps.

George Warren, private Co. C; enlisted March 8, '64; discharged by G. O. July 24, '65.

Other Soldiers.

Allen Carpenter.

David Carpenter.

Perry Carpenter.

Robert Carpenter.

Alanson Conrad, private Co. B, 6th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

William Crowley.

David H Demoney, died near Raleigh, N. C., aged 27 years.

Martin Harrigan.

O. Ritner Hemenway, wounded at Spottsylvania.

Sylvester Horton, died in Kentucky, May 16, '62.

David Kilmer, Co. G, 127th Ill. Vol.

Stephen J. Lovelace, sergeant; died at Harper's Ferry hospital Dec. 27, '62, aged 31 years.

James Russell.

Archibald Sheeler.

Harry Smith.

Orrin Smith.

Valentine Smith.

Robert Vancise, Sickles' brigade.

James Warren, died at Soldier's Home, Dayton, O.

Company F, 13th Pennsylvania Militia.

[From Sept. 12 to Sept. 25, 1862.]

Corporals—Newton Kinney, Archibald Forbes; privates—Stephen G. Barner, Jeremiah Kilmer, Joseph Post, George W. Shores, Cyrenus Webb, Charles Vancise, (Co. H.)

Company A, 35th Pennsylvania Militia.

[From July 2 to Aug. 7, 1863.]

Corporal—Stephen Z. Shores; privates—Ira A. Barnum, William K. Hill, Benjamin F. Horton, George W. Horton, William P. Horton, John J. Webb, William Webb, Isaac L. Young.

Engineer Corps.

George Childs, Elisha Forbes and Lawrence Vought.

BURIAL RECORDS.

HORN BROOK CEMETERY.

David Childs.

Dr. C. D. H. Cole, died Jan. 1, 1894, aged 76 years.

J. Osear Frost, died July 3, 1898, aged 58 years.

Ulysses E. Horton, died Feb. 4, 1893, aged 74 years.

Hillman Ingerson, died July 16, 1865, aged 23 years.

Stephen J. Lovelace, see record of service.

Lawrence Smith, died July 5, 1865, aged 22 years.

Wm. H. Snyder, died July 23, 1881, aged 37 years.

Philander M. Towner, died Aug. 14, 1887, aged 45 years.

Austin C. Tuttle, see record of service.

GIENT CEMETERY.

Henri Beloud, died March 8, 1900, aged 67 years.

Burton Conrad, died April 5, 1873, aged 39 years.

John N. Dunham, died May 5, 1866, aged 39 years.

O. Ritner Hemenway, died Oct. 5, 1880, aged 43 years.

James Horton, died Feb. 9, 1893, aged 65 years.

Wm. E. Stephenson, died Nov. 7, 1900, aged 79 years.

Daniel D. Tompkins, died April 26, 1898, aged 64 years.

Ira Tompkins, died Sept. 11, 1870, aged 54 years.

John Chandler.

NORTH GIENT CEMETERY.

Frank Conrad.

Nelson Conrad.

Geo. L. Hemenway, died June 17, 1865, aged 22 years.

Henry Menold, died July 16, 1901, aged 74 years.

Abraham B. Vance, died April 20, 1892, aged 62 years.

POST CEMETERY.

Joseph Post.
David Kilmer.

SHESHEQUIN CEMETERY.

Mortimer Anthony.
Stephen Anthony, killed, see record of service.
Capt. C. H. Ames, died Oct. 30, 1879, aged 60 years.
Guy D. Ball, killed, see record of service.
David Daines, see record of service.
Abraham Dingman, died Nov. 24, 1901, aged 77 years.
Abisha French, died Nov. 26, 1882, aged 68 years.
Samuel Heavener, died July 13, 1876, aged 38 years.
Jay Heath.
Geo. F. Kinney, died Aug. 9, 1896, aged 56 years.
Abram B. Luckey, died April 6, 1901, aged 58 years.
Daniel Minier, killed, see record of service.
Geo. P. Rogers, died March 16, 1865, aged 26 years.
Matthew Rogers, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864, aged 20 years.
Valentine Smith.
John P. Snyder, killed, see record of service.
Orrin D. Snyder, killed, see record of service.
Edmund Vann, died Dec. 10, 1891, aged 60 years.
Dealmon M. Watkins, died July 12, 1888, aged 44 years.

The "Sheshequin boys" served in every department of the Union army, except the navy, and their fighting record includes all the great battles of the war. There was scarcely a family in the town but what sent one or more of its members to the front. Nine brothers, sons of Abraham Vancise, donned the blue. William Tripp and three sons faced rebel bullets. The father lost his life in prison, one of the sons, Henry, died, the other two returned home battle-scarred. The first martyr to the cause of the Union was Almon C. Gillett, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. The last man from the town, killed in action, was Daniel Minier.

The percentage of loss (20 per cent.) among the She-shequin soldiers was exceedingly high. Sixteen were killed on the battlefield—Almon C. Gillett, Clarence B. Shaw, Stephen Anthony, James H. Childs, Abraham Miller, Daniel Minier, William Phinney, Orange Shores, Hiram L. Culver, John P. Snyder, Sophronus Hill, Newcomb Kinney, Guy D. Ball, Charles N. Billings, Joseph Brady and Daniel Vann; four died of wounds—Hugh Farley, Loren Bennett, David Daines and Orrin D. Snyder; three died in prison—William Tripp, Lester E. Brigham and David Heavener; one was killed accidentally—James A. Shores; fifteen died of disease—S. Gibson Shaw, Harrison VanVeckten, Jeremiah S. Shores, Mahlon Shores, Squire H. Lamoreaux, Jacob Sheeler, Henry P. Tripp, Wilson D. Gillett, Geo. L. Hemenway, Austin C. Tuttle, Isaac Horton, Lemuel Hemenway, David H. Demoney, Sylvester Horton and Stephen J. Lovelace; one, Lawrence Smith, died on his way home. Twenty-four were badly wounded. Eight experienced the horrors of rebel prisons. Jno. R. Brink says of the 13 of his company, captured with him, he was the only one who came out of prison alive. During the five months he was in Salisbury 5,000 Union soldiers died.



CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

SCHOOLS.

*T*HE earliest elementary schools in the county, as established by the first settlers, were conducted in the most simple and primitive style. As the people began to improve their dwellings, the abandoned dwelling-house served for the first school-house. When a building was erected for the purpose of school, it was not much better. The people of the neighborhood assembled, put up a house of logs, laid up "cob-house fashion," so high that it would be about six feet between the floors. The floor was laid down loose, so that the pupils might take up a board to obtain whatever might have fallen through the crevices. The interstices between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood fitted for that purpose, and then an abundance of mud was spread over to make them tight. The fireplace was from four to six feet long and about the same height, the jambs of which were formed by large flat stones set up on one edge. The desks were made by boring in the logs and putting in pins for the shelf to lie on.

The seats were slabs, with pegs put in for legs. The only furniture besides consisted of a cross-legged table and, perhaps, a borrowed chair. The wood was hauled in drags and cut by the teacher and older boys. The desks extended along two sides of the room, with benches in front, and the pupils sat with their faces to the wall. One end of the room contained the door, and the opposite one was occupied by the fire-place. Two or three smaller benches were arranged about the fire-place, which were occupied by the smaller pupils; here frequently they were compelled to sit from morning till night on benches without backs, and often so high their feet could not touch the floor. All the appliances of the school were in harmony with the rude character of the building. Professional teaching was unknown. The best educated of the sons and daughters of the farmers and mechanics were selected for this work, who enlisted in teaching only as a temporary employment, always leaving the school when a more lucrative business offered. The intellectual qualifications were not of a very high order. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic as far as Reduction, or at the most through the "Double rule of Three," were ample; geography and English grammar were unknown. Books were few and of the most indifferent character—often three or four pupils using the same book. Goose-quills were used for pens, and making and mending them were a part of the teacher's work. Ink was manufactured from the bark of the soft maple. Problems were sometimes worked out upon shingles: and the

teacher or pupils ruled the paper used for copy books. The only apparatus was obtained in the beech and hickory groves near by, and ability to use the rod with frequency and effect was an essential qualification for the schoolmaster. Schools were kept open six days in the week and from three to six months in the year. The compensation for male teachers was from \$8 to \$12 per month, and for female teachers from 75 cents to \$1 per week, in each case including board among the families of the neighborhood. In the earliest schools, the teacher was paid by a voluntary subscription from the people, which consisted sometimes of grain, flax, wood, work or whatever could be given in remuneration for the services rendered. Subsequently, a rate bill based upon the number of days each pupil had been in school, was made out by the teacher, handed to the committee elected at the meeting of the inhabitants of the district, who collected the money and paid the teacher. No public money or appropriation was made for the support of public schools prior to 1834, except from the county funds. Money from the county was drawn in the following manner: The assessor of each township or borough was instructed to make inquiry if any persons were so poor they could not pay for the tuition of their children, or part of them. In such case the assessor returned the names of such indigent children to the county commissioners, and a warrant was drawn on the county treasurer for the tuition of such child or children.

The first school in the township of which we have any record, was taught by Moses Park about 1790 in Upper Sheshequin, where a school house was erected in 1793. The Duke Liancourt, who passed through "Old Sheshequin" in 1795, says: "There are two schools in the neighboring country, which are both kept by women who teach needlework and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by the fee of five shillings a quarter paid by each scholar." In 1797 or '98, Dr. Adonijah Warner, a native of Massachusetts, who had located in Athens, came to Sheshequin and "engaged to teach school, with the privilege of visiting his patients when called upon." He does not appear to have taught more than one term, as he soon after married Nancy Means of Towanda and located in Wysox. Other early teachers in the neighborhood were: Zebulon Butler, Ethlyn Brown, Matilda Brink, Martha Chandler, Miss Pelton, Rev. Whitney, Mr. Woodburn, Eliza Hill, Miles F. Kinney, Wallace Kinney, Wayne Kinney, Mrs. S. J. Gibson, Julia H. Kinney and Henry Hancock.

Joseph Franklin and Seeley Hayes were probably the first teachers in the Hornbrook locality. Later teachers here were: Dr. William S. Way, Dr. Amos Park, Minerva Griffin, Lucinda Horton, James Crooks, Emeline Snyder, Caroline Ayer, Matilda Brink, Theo. Fairchild, a Mr. Barner, Franklin and Hiram Blackman. The log school house which stood in the back fields of E. H. Brigham, the one in the hollow below the Macafee place

and the one on the Young's farm at Ghent, are yet remembered. Before the erection of the schoolhouse at Hornbrook, school was kept also in a little house on the Newell place and in a house on the farm of Warren Gillett.

The first teachers in the Ghent neighborhood were Sally Dexter, Larman H. Elliott, Newton Kinney, John Wickizer, Sally Townsend, Geo. W. Eastman, Wm. Elliott, Russell McKinney, Preceptor Forbes, Rozilla Lent, Amanda Rippeth, Aaron Post, Tabitha Horton, Emeline Sickler and Nancy Shores. The first school buildings were log houses on the Young's and Davidson's place. In the early 30's a plank building was erected in front of the present Ghent school-house. Warren Gillett and Permilla Cooley were also early teachers in the town.

The feature of especial interest and entertainment 60 and 70 years ago was the spelling match, generally held every Saturday afternoon. After the contest between the two sides (chosen by leaders appointed by the teacher) of the school had been gone through with, came the concluding and exciting feature of the program. This was to see "who could stand the longest," or spell the school down. In the lower settlement, Emily Billings, who subsequently married George Horton, was the champion speller; but the Blackmans excelled as a "family of spellers." The spelling contests soon became evening affairs and were participated in by the best spellers of the different neighborhoods.

James Crooks is remembered as the most eccentric of the old-time pedagogues. He had a weakness for liquor, and one day while teaching at Hornbrook got pretty thoroughly drunk. This afforded great amusement for the boys and the school was turned into a circus for that day. The old master raced the boys around through the woods, and finally captured Dan Smith, who had to stand the licking for the whole school.

Way back in the early 30's, while school was being kept in the Jenks house, near the Macafec place, a most unfortunate accident occurred, resulting in the death of a child. In those days the fuel was cut by the larger boys during recess and the noon hour. George Barnard and Darwin Gillett were taking their turn, chopping a race on the same log to see who could cut it off first. Unseen by them, a little son of Mr. Jenks, two or three years old, came running up behind and was struck in the head by Gillett's axe, death resulting in a short time.

CHURCHES.

Congregationalists or Presbyterians.—As the early settlers of this county were for the most part from New England, they brought with them their New England habits, and their social, religious and political ideas; and as Congregationalism was the predominant religion in New England, so for many years it was in Bradford county. On the 3rd of October, 1791, Rev. Jabez Culver, a Congregationalist minister, met followers of his faith at the

house of Capt. Jehial Franklin in Wysox and organized the first church in the county. This organization was originally known as "The Church of Christ at Wysox," and later became a Presbyterian church. A number of the pioneers of Sheshequin early joined this church. As shown by the records persons were admitted into full communion with the church as follows: John Newell, Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Sally Gore, Rachel Brink, Oct. 3, 1791; Polly Newell, Nov. 5, 1791; Hannah, wife of Jno. Newell, May 4, 1794; Judith, daughter of Samuel Gore, July 30, 1815; prior to 1830—Warren Gillett, Martha Gillett, Benjamin Ferguson, Betsy Jane Ferguson, Ruth E. Horton; in 1832—Emeline Gillett; in 1833—Polly Rippeth, Sally Newell; 1834—Elizabeth Post; 1852—Ensley W. Gillett and Sarah Gillett. The members of this denomination never had a separate organization in Sheshequin; those who resided there, worshipped at Wysox.

The Baptists.—The Baptists had a considerable class in Sheshequin at an early day, but as most of this history is incorporated in the article on the "Universalist society," we omit further mention here.

The Universalist Society.—Written by Maj. W. H. H. Gore: The history of the Sheshequin Universalist society I have obtained partly from official records and traditions, but the earlier records of the society, if there ever were any, are lost, and we must depend on tradition as regards the organization or birth. I give it as it was given to me years ago. My first recollections begin

about 1840, and I often heard my parents and grandparents talk of the building of the church and the early days of the society, and from the most reliable information to be obtained it was moulded into form about 1808. Up to that time the people of the valley, including the people across the river (now Ulster) worshiped according to the "Baptist faith," Rev. Moses Park mainly ministering to their spiritual necessities, preaching in a school house located near the center of the valley. Also Elder West labored in the settlements round about. He was what would now be termed a revivalist, and was for a time settled with the Wysox parish.

In 1791 the Baptists between Athens and Towanda held meetings on each side of the river alternately. Many of the meetings being held at Judge Gore's, it being handy for the people "over the river" to cross over and come up the flats through the old Indian meadow by a footpath to Judge Gore's house ; and while the good people were at their devotions, the boys, my father among the rest, tied the grass together across the path and then hid in the brush to see the deacons and sometimes their wives fall. Not exactly from grace, but perhaps their thoughts were at times somewhat ungodly. Moses Park moved to Sheshequin about 1786 ; he married a daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding, and owned the farm on which I was born. He commenced preaching Universalism in 1793 and remained in Sheshequin until 1806, when he sold his farm to Judge Gore and removed to

Ohio ; remaining about two years, when he returned to Athens and died in 1817, aged 51 years.

On a monument in Springfield township is this inscription—"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Noah Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in Bradford Co., who died May 11th, 1811, in the 51th year of his age." Mr. Murray was born in Connecticut. He commenced preaching as a Baptist, was converted to Universalism and moved to Athens in 1790. It would seem that he preached in Sheshequin, and preached strongly (as was then the custom) of his religious convictions. This could not be tolerated ; this pretender must be silenced ; he must no longer disseminate the heretical doctrine of universal salvation of the whole human family from the bondage of sin and corruption. He was scattering fire brands in the walls of Zion, and in order to end so deplorable a state of affairs, Moses Park and Joseph Kinney were deputed to fight this Goliath and demolish his strongholds. They were thought to be well adapted to accomplish this laudable purpose ; the former possessing the Christian virtues in an eminent degree, and the latter adding a shrewdness, ingenuity, and soundness in argument hard to withstand. Armed with their well-thumbed Bible, they proceeded to Athens, to the residence of Mr. Murray, and made known their errand : he received them kindly and courteously, and gladly accepted the challenge and acceded to their request. All night and the next day they fought the good fight. The doctrine of the endless suffering of the wicked, with baptism as a

saving ordinance, were relied on by them as indispensable to a correct understanding of the Scriptures and a necessity of the divine government. But the deeper they went into the investigation, the weaker became their defense; they saw one after another their strongholds demolished and the sun of righteousness melting the icebergs of Calvinism. In short, they were defeated, and acknowledged it and finally rejoiced over it. They agreed to adopt the doctrine of Murray, and Mr. Park was to present the sentiments to his congregation and study the effect without proclaiming the name of the new faith. His congregation approved of the new preaching and wondered at the improvements in spirituality and wisdom of the preacher. Finally, after speaking as if by inspiration, he informed his hearers that he believed with his whole soul the doctrine of the universal salvation of the whole human race; that he could no longer minister to them as pastor of a Baptist society and tendered his resignation. A few denounced, but a large majority stood by him and remained steadfast in the doctrine till their death.

After he returned from Ohio about 1808, a society was formed, but whether they had a settled pastor during the succeeding years I am unable to learn; but they had occasional services from itinerant preachers, Rogers, Stacey, Thomas, etc., till 1827, when the citizens by voluntary subscription erected the present church edifice. It was built by Wm. Marvin of Pike, aided by the citizens who made "bees" to haul stone, to get out timber, etc.;

and I find in the old account book of Ebenezer Shaw a charge of one gallon whisky, to aid in hauling stone for church. The steeple has since been remodeled, lowered and shape changed. It has been reshingled and repainted several times, but the interior arrangement is nearly like the original. There was a Sunday school introduced soon after building the church, probably about 1830 or '31, Miss Julia H. Kinney being active in the work. Rev. G. S. Ames was installed as pastor and remained there for some years. His wife was a daughter of Moses Park.

In 1833, I find some rules and regulations, with a preamble as follows: Whereas, the Sheshequin and Athens Universalist society has been circumscribed by means of a new society having been formed at Athens, and it becomes necessary to make alterations and some new rules for the welfare and prosperity of pure religion among us; we, the undersigned, therefore adopt the following articles as our guide or rules of conduct: Art. 1st—The society shall be known hereafter as “The First Universalist Society of Sheshequin.” Then follows the usual articles as to duties of officers, etc., and articles of faith, and any person subscribing to the same would be considered a member. Then, in 1843, I find another series of articles retaining the old name and differing but little from the original articles. It was still called a society. About this time an effort was made to have a regular church organization, and through the efforts of Mrs. Julia H. Scott, succeeded in part. I can remember as a

boy, probably about 1841, of the rite of baptism being performed, and Mrs. Scott was one of the persons baptised, also my mother, and undoubtedly it was at this time a church organization was formed. This was under the ministering of Rev. G. S. Ames. Then follows a list of members—35 males and 31 females, all of whom have passed to the great beyond, with one exception—Charlotte Spalding, now Mrs. Segar, living in Sayre, over 80 years of age. The officers were : Trustees, Joseph Kingsbury, Avery Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, Reuben Griffin, Franklin Blackman ; treasurer, Obadiah Gore ; clerk, Geo. W. Kinney. Jan. 11, 1845, the society met at the the "Center school house," re-elected the above named officers, and took up the subject of repairing and painting the "meeting house." On motion, the trustees were authorized to raise by subscription a sum necessary for that purpose, and if more could be raised than was necessary the balance to be applied for preaching.

The question of a legal charter of incorporation was referred to a committee, consisting of Joseph Kingsbury, O. H. P. Kinney and Hiram Shaw. Bearing date of May 6, 1845, a charter was granted under the name of the "First Universalist Society of Sheshequin," and empowers them to "sue and be sued, to take and hold lands, tenements, goods and chattels, the clear yearly value or income of which shall not exceed \$2,000, to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage and deed any real estate, etc." Article 9 states "That the meeting house belonging to this society shall be open for all Christian preachers of

any denomination to hold meetings in, when not occupied by a preacher of the denomination of this society." The object of this charter at that time was to prevent the church property from drifting to other denominations. In 1845 is given another list of members, all of whom are dead. I do not know the exact date of the organization of the North Branch Association, but I find delegates elected to places of meeting as follows: 1833—Joseph Kingsbury, Nathaniel Flower, Brooklyn; 1834—Joseph Kingsbury, Eben Shaw, Sheshequin; 1840—Jabez Fish, G. W. Kinney, Troy; 1841—Jabez Fish, Hiram Shaw, Monroeton; 1842—Harry Gore, O. H. P. Kinney, Gibson, Susquehanna Co.; 1843—Joseph Kingsbury, George Kinney, Sheshequin; 1844—Hiram Shaw, Obadiah Gore, Orwell; 1844—G. W. Kinney, C. H. Ames, conference, Sheshequin; 1845—Joseph Kingsbury, Harry Gore, Monroeton. At the annual meeting, 1846, the following named were elected: Trustees, Ebenezer Shaw, Silas P. Gore, Charles H. Ames, Obadiah Gore, Samuel B. Hoyt; treasurer, Jabez Fish; clerk, George Wayne Kinney; preacher, Brother Andrews; delegates to Springfield, Jabez Fish, Horace Kinney. Feb. 11, 1849, at a meeting of the society, on motion of O. H. P. Kinney it was, "Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Gibson be requested to forward a copy of his sermon delivered at the Universalist church this day, on the death of Joseph Kingsbury, to the editors of the *Magazine and Advocate* for publication." There was also published in the same issue of the paper, with notice of death of Joseph

Kingsbury, some poetry written by O. H. P. Kinney, one verse of which I quote from memory :

“O, could I leave behind me then
 An honored name like thine:
 Could I be called by honest men
 A friend of all mankind;
 O, then I'd die though friends should mourn,
 And even earth be sad,
 For angels would come to greet me home
 And Heaven itself be glad.”

I find no record of the various pastors who have from time to time ministered to the society; I have nought but memory to aid me, and not having resided there from 1853 to 1873, there is not a very vivid impression of the occurrences between those dates. The Rev. S. J. Gibson was there for a long time. We find him there in 1849 preaching the funeral sermon of Joseph Kingsbury, and am quite sure he officiated at the funeral of Avery Gore in 1846, and remained with slight intervenes until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he took a clerkship in Washington, returning home to die November, 1864. In the meantime, Brothers Cheeney, Palmer, Royse and Peebles had short engagements there. Following came Gillman, Delong, Crosby, Williams, Earle, Peck, Brunning and others, with occasional lapses without any minister. At times our partialist friends would hold services, notably the Methodists and Baptists; a Brother Williams, Methodist, preached regularly for a time, also Brother French, Baptist, from Athens. I find the following record of Sunday, April 28, 1878: Our partialist

friends in the surrounding country becoming much disturbed and alarmed at the spiritual condition of their "awful neighbors" in the valley, occasionally send a "screaming Moses" to warn us of the wrath to come. Today a Mr. Peters vouchsafed to instruct us on the Biblical doctrines. He made up in zeal what he lacked in oratory, and possibly of his own knowledge. We concluded that he meant well, which was all the compliment we could pay him. In January, 1879, J. Barton French of Athens and a Rev. Mr. Watrous, Baptists, held a revival meeting and had good audiences, but did not have much success in getting mourners' bench filled. Rev. Dr. Taylor and Brother Gardner of Towanda came up one evening and had a pleasant and profitable meeting. Rev. French continued to preach once in two weeks during the winter; his discourses were very liberal and acceptable. The Sunday school was kept up during the winter under the direction of Myra Kingsbury. June 15, 1879, the church was beautifully decorated and trimmed with roses and other flowers, and the first Rose Sunday service was held, Rev. Dr. Taylor officiating, and the solemn rite of baptism was conferred on 20 children. During the summer and following winter, Brother Ralph E. Earle preached very acceptably, but as the compensation was not sufficient he left for wider fields in the spring of 1880. The society was again without a pastor, but Miss Myra Kingsbury consented to preach once in two weeks, which arrangement was continued during the summer, and through her efforts, as-

sisted by Rev. Dr. Taylor, a church organization was effected June 20, 1880. There were 28 baptized and a church organized with a membership of 20. Rev. Myra Kingsbury was ordained and remained with us until Thanksgiving, when she preached her farewell sermon and accepted a call in Vermont. Rev. B. Brunning of Athens preached once every two weeks during the year 1882. The N. B. Association was held at Mansfield in August, and the following delegates attended: Laura Snyder, W. H. H. Gore, Susan Fish and Matilda Gore. The association of 1883 was held here, and a large and profitable meeting with a goodly number of ministers present, viz: Revs. Nye, Taylor, Brunning, Clark, Myra Kingsbury and Emma E. Bailey. The church was repaired during the year, re-papered and new windows put in.

The society seems to have been subject to remittent fevers. I find recorded July 5, 1884, the following: The society is dead, and not enough vitality left to get up a respectable funeral. Sunday school closed with the Christmas holidays, and the church has not been used for divine services since that time, not even a funeral, and the edifice stands as a reminder of the good old days of our fathers who met regularly and worshiped in spirit and in truth. The society slumbered for the next few years and did not fully arouse from its Rip Van Winkle sleep till 1895, when Rev. G. A. King, assisted by Brother Russell of Athens and Brother Polk of Towanda, held a series of meetings. A Y. P. C. U. was organized, and during January, 21 members were admitted. Since that

time church services have been quite regular, with very slight intermissions, under Revs. Myra Kingsbury, Ballou, Tillinghast and Graves.

This brings the history down to the present time, and some useful lessons might be drawn from the experience of this old society, which was and is the pioneer society of this section. In their gifts of talent to the church at large, the women are certainly in the ascendancy, but we will not note them all, yet the names of Mrs. Julia H. Scott,* Miss Myra Kingsbury and Mrs. Alice K. Wright have become and are becoming historic. I would also call attention to the earnest work done by Mrs. Matilda Gore, Mrs. Alice Kinney and Miss Susan Fish; they were devoted members, and gave time and money to advance the interests of the society, and their deaths left a big vacuum in the ranks. May their example be followed by others. In the early days when to acknowledge one's self to be a Universalist, was to be os-

* Rev. Abel C. Thomas, the celebrated Universalist minister, who preached somewhat extensively in 15 states, in his autobiography published in 1852, thus comments on a visit to Sheshequin in the fall of 1832: "I arrived in Sheshequin in season for the next morning service. Need it be said that rich enjoyment awaited me among the excellent people of that beautiful valley? Grandfather Kinney, Joseph Kingsbury, and others of the worthy people of that day, have gone home—and the sweet singer who made Sheshequin widely renowned, is sleeping near her favorite Isle of Susquehanna! Ah me! how the stern reaper has been at work in that goodly land. Let me speak of Miss Julia H. Kinney—and yet so musical and thoughtful were the words she uttered, living, and suffering, and dying, and so hallowed is her memory, that I fear to trust myself

tracised, when even one member of the society, George Kinney, had his oath challenged in a court of the county, because he did not believe that God had created millions of human souls for the express purpose of consigning them to endless torment as an awful example to the few elect, and to enhance their pleasure and happiness as they peered over the edge of the burning abyss and watched the writhing victims, and that the incense of the burning might be wafted as sweet perfume to their nostrils. Yea, it was amid opposition and oppression that the church seemed to flourish the best; but let us hope that the times of depression have passed, and that the church and society of Sheshequin will now join the procession in the great onward movement, which now seems to have animated our churches all over the land. That such may be the case, is the earnest prayer of one whose earliest recollections are associated with that church and society.

with any record concerning her. Yet why should I hesitate to speak of her commanding yet modest presence—her large, dark, and mildly-searching eye—her thoughtful yet gladsome companionship—her true heart, and brilliant mind? These qualities are most gladly and sadly remembered by those to whom she was best known—gladly, because they were—sadly, because they are not. Twice I saw her afterwards—once in Norwich, Conn., in 1835, and once in Boston, at the U. S. Convention of 1838. In 1850, I stood by her grave, and my tears were mingled with the gentle June rain that fell on the turf above her. Favorite and favored fir trees watched by her head, while silently pointing upwards—and the Susquehanna flowed by in its quiet beauty, a symbol of that spiritual influence of hers which shall flow on forever.”

Christians —In 1834 Rev. Noel Rouse, a Christian minister, came to Hornbrook and preached regularly at the school house. He formed a class, among whom, were Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Horton, Jr., Daniel Brink and wife and several others. They were known as "Rouseites." The organization was never very strong and after Mr. Rouse left in 1839, the members drifted away from the place and to other denominations.

Methodists.—Among the early settlers of the county, there were very few Methodists; but this church ever alive to the spiritual necessities of men, and ready to stand on the very outposts of civilization, sent her ministers early into this field to do pioneer work for the church and for the Master. As early as 1792 John Hill stands connected with Tioga. Tioga was a mission field of indefinite extent, designed to embrace the new settlements from Wyalusing north and west, wherever they might be found nestled in the dense and lofty forests. In the autumn of 1792 William Colbert was appointed to the field, and commenced his labors on the Tioga circuit. During his first journey in December among other places, he preached at Sheshequin. On the 11th of April, 1793, Mr. Colbert met at Sheshequin Rev. Thomas Ware, who had come on in the capacity of an elder, attended quarterly meeting, administered the sacrament and preached several times when they went down the river together to Wilkes-Barre. In the autumn of 1793 Mr. Colbert, in company with Thornton Fleming, visited Tioga circuit again, held quarterly meeting in Sheshe-

quin, and then they continued their explorations up into the lake country into the state of New York. The year 1807 was memorable on account of the visit of Bishop Asbury on the old Tioga circuit. In the months of June and July he made a tour through the country from the Hudson up the Mohawk, on to the lake country, thence south down the Susquehanna. July 11, the party reached Mr. Light's, east of Athens. Here a camp-meeting was in progress. The bishop says: "I preached on the camp ground. It may be I spoke to 1,000 people." The next day was the Sabbath, and he says, "my congregation may have doubled in numbers today, and there were no troublesome drunkards. I ordained five worthy men local preachers, namely, Daniel Wilcox, John B. Hudson, Samuel Emmitt, John McKean and Nathaniel Lewis." On Tuesday the bishop preached and stayed all night at Judge Gore's, and the next day passed on to Wyalusing.

In 1799 John Leach and David Dunham were the preachers on the Tioga circuit, or the circuit which embraced Sheshequin; in 1803, James Herron and Samuel Budd; in 1807, Robert Burch and Benedict Burgess; in 1808, John Kimberlain and Mr. Best; in 1809-10, Loring Grant and Palmer Roberts; in 1811, John Wilson and Samuel Thompson; in 1812, Marmaduke Pearce and Abram Dawson; in 1814, Renaldo M. Everts; in 1815, Elisha Bibbins; in 1816-17, John Griffing; in 1818, Elijah King and E. Bibbins; in 1819, E. Buttles and Jephthai Brainard (local); in 1820, Ebenezer Doo-

little and H. G. Warner ; in 1820-21, Asa Cummings and John Sayre (succeeded by Gaylord Judd) ; in 1822, John Griffing and James Hodges, Joseph Towner (exhorter) ; in 1823, Nathaniel Chubbuck (exhorter) ; in 1825, Horace Agard and J. Pearsoll ; in 1826, John Griffing and David A. Shepard ; in 1828, Charles Nash and John Sayre ; in 1829, Charles Nash and Ebenezer Coleson ; in 1831, Sophronius Stocking and Moses Cushman ; in 1832, Joseph Towner and Chas. W. Adams. The foregoing with Rev. David Blackman who lived at Hornbrook and "preached to the people round about" comprise a pretty full list of the pioneer preachers who labored among the Sheshequin people. About 1832 there was a division of the circuit and we are unable to find a list of those who preached in Sheshequin for some years. However, it appears that Rev. Joseph Towner occupied this field for some time and is yet well remembered by many of the older residents.

"The circumstances which led to the introduction of Methodism in the northeastern part of this county was somewhat peculiar. Ordinarily the preacher introduced himself sending on his appointments and pioneering his way. Nathaniel Chubbuck emigrated to Orwell in 1812, and as soon as he had erected his log house went to Sheshequin, where there was Methodist preaching, and secured an appointment to be made for his house in Orwell. Mr. Chubbuck at this time was not a pious man, but had accepted the offer of a new saddle from his father, on condition that he would have Methodist preaching in his

house. Marmaduke Pearce was on the circuit, and preached the first Methodist sermon in this part of the county."

At first the circuit preacher made the rounds once or twice a year. His visitations gradually increased until finally there was preaching in each neighborhood every two weeks. Meeting was held at the home of some pioneer or in the log school house. Wm. J. Lent, nearly 88 years of age, remembers listening to Rev. David Blackman, preaching to a congregation, assembled in Joshua Shores' barn.

Methodism, at first, seems to have made very slow progress in Sheshequin. We are unable to find the record of any class being formed here prior to 1851. The earliest members of this denomination were: Joshua Horton and wife, Joshua Horton, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Lent and a few others. During the last half century, however, there has been such an impetus to Methodism in this quarter as to have fairly absorbed all other denominations. At the present time there are four Methodist Episcopal churches in the town with a fifth organization whose members worship at Ulster. No other church in the town holds regular services.

The Hornbrook Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was formed here in 1857 with Lewis B. Gillette leader, and the following members: Jemima Gillett, Wm. P. Horton, Catharine Chaffee, Richard T. Horton, Rhoda Horton, Jemima Elliott, Weston C. Evans, Hannah Hortoft, Sophia Shaffer, Catharine Shaffer, Mary A.

Evans, Peter Hollenback, Nancy Hollenback and Abigail Hollenback. During the winter of 1861-62 a great revival, conducted by Rev. Nathan Fellows, was held at the school house and many conversions made. This so strengthened the organization that steps were immediately taken towards the erection of a church edifice. A contract was entered into with Willard Crotsley, builder, who put up and completed the building during the summer and fall of 1862. The total cost of the structure was about \$2,000 which was raised by voluntary subscription. The church was dedicated Dec. 2, 1862, Nathan Fellows, pastor, E. H. Cranmer, presiding elder. A charter of incorporation was granted, Sept. 11, 1863, by the court on petition of Charles Chaffee, Josiah Kilmer, David Newell, Wm. B. Horton, Jeremiah Kilmer, L. H. Kilmer, B. L. Macafee, Lewis B. Gillett, Wm. Snyder, Wm. K. Hill, David Horton, Jr., J. B. Gillett, Wm. P. Horton, G. W. Blackman, F. Blackman, Thos. Weller, Ensley Gillett, Rosseter Gillett, J. P. McMahon, E. Brigham, Orrin Moore, J. M. Rundell, M. Lovelace, J. F. Blackman, Peter Hollenback, Harry Smith, Wilson D. Gillett, Geo. L. Horton, Joshua Horton and Reuben Young. The first trustees as named in the charter were Charles Chaffee, J. F. Blackman, Wm. P. Horton, E. J. Newell and Josiah Kilmer. The pastors of the church since 1856 have been: 1857, '58, Joseph Whithum; 1860, J. W. Hewitt; 1861, '62, Nathan Fellows; 1863, Elijah Wood; 1864, '65, Francis S. Chubbuck; 1866, John T. Brownell; 1867,

J. M. Grimes ; 1868, '69, Wm. H. Gavit ; 1870, '71, J. B. Santee ; 1872, '73, G. L. Williams ; 1874, '75, J. B. Davis ; 1876, '77, '78, Silas Barner ; 1879, '80, '81, S. F. Wright ; 1882, H. G. Blair ; 1883, '84, '85, Luther Peck ; 1886, '87, '88, S. B. Keeney ; 1889, '90, '91, '92 ; P. M. Mott ; 1893, '94, '95, N. W. Barnes ; 1896, '97, '98, G. O. Beers ; 1899, 1900, '01, '02, L. P. Howard (present pastor). The present class comprises a membership of 80. The organization maintains a large Sabbath school, and has all the church auxiliaries. The edifice has been twice improved and repaired ; in 1874 at an expense of \$1,100, and in 1901 at a cost of \$900. The pleasant parsonage, built in 1894, of the charge, is located here.

Ghent Methodist Episcopal Church.—The pioneer Methodists in the Ghent locality were Reuben Young and wife, Isaac S. Horton and wife, Burgess Barnum and wife, Darwin T. Gillett and wife and Dr. Wm. C. Ransom and wife. May 16, 1871, on petition of Benj. Smith, Guy Smith, G. W. Horton, Samuel Davidson, Jr., D. M. Bidlack, Martin T. Horton, John E. Horton, Milo Merrill, Jr., Wm. Vann, Reuben Young and J. B. Santee, the court granted a charter of incorporation under the style and title of the "Ghent Methodist Episcopal Church," and named in said charter Samuel Davidson, Jr., I. L. Young, A. Dingman, D. T. Gillett and Milo Merrill, Jr., as trustees, Samuel Davidson, Jr., treasurer and I. L. Young, secretary. At this date the congregation comprised a class of 32 with Darwin T. Gillett, class leader.

During 1871 a contract was entered into with Martin Tompkins, builder, for the erection of a church edifice. Land for the site was donated by Daniel M. Bidlack and funds raised by voluntary subscription. The building was completed and dedicated in the fall of the same year. The present membership of this organization is 80, with a prosperous Sabbath school and the other helpful church departments.

The North Glent Methodist Episcopal Church was organized March 23, 1880, with about 20 members, Abram Dingman, class leader, Henry Menold and Amaziah Sheeler, stewards, S. F. Wright, pastor and Y. C. Smith, presiding elder of the Owego district. In 1880 the handsome and commodious church edifice was erected; and dedicated Thursday, Nov. 25 of the same year by Presiding Elder Y. C. Smith assisted by Revs. S. F. Wright and L. P. Howard. The building complete cost a little over \$2,000. The land for the site was donated by Henry Menold, and money, material and labor contributed by the following: O. H. Towner, S. D. Buck, Philip Verbeck, David Struble, A. Dingman, Benj. Vanduzer, John Verbeck, Frank Saxton, J. J. French, Amaziah Sheeler, Dewitt Alger, Isaac Thompson, Archy Sheeler, Geo. Feucht, Frank Zeller, G. C. Merrill, Geo. Chandler, Omer Tompkins, S. G. Minier, Godfrey Eiklor, Geo. Eiklor, Dr. Cole, Milo Merrill, D. T. Gillett, Reuben Young, Wm. P. Horton, Birdsey Watkins and Rev. S. F. Wright. The church has a membership of 75 and a good working Sabbath school. Since its organiza-

tion the North Ghent church has been connected with the Hornbrook-Ghent charge and supplied by the same pastors.

Union Corners Methodist Episcopal church.—In 1851 a class of 25 was organized at Black or Union Corners with Abram Shores, class leader. Early members in this locality were: J. B. Smith, Lucinda Smith, Geo. Gard, Anna Gard, Lorenzo Post, Jeremiah Kilmer, Christine Kilmer, Silas Barner, Eliza Barner, Elizabeth Ferguson, Andrew Webb, Elizabeth Webb, Stephen Shores, Diana Shores and Silas H. Shores. In 1894-'95 the neat church edifice was put up by Fred Beloud, contractor, and dedicated March 27, 1895, Presiding Elder W. Treible, Dr. A. Griffin and other ministers taking part in the exercises. The church has a class membership of 70, a prosperous Sabbath school and the church auxiliaries. This organization is connected with the Hornbrook-Ghent charge.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., was chartered July 6, 1796, and instituted May 21, 1798. From 1798 to 1810 meetings were held alternately at Tioga Point and Sheshequin, in the latter place, at the houses of Joseph Kingsbury and John Spalding. Since 1810 all meetings have been held at Tioga Point. Gen. Simon Spalding, Col. John Spalding, Col. Jos. Kingsbury, Rev. Moses Park and Wm. Witter Spalding had been made Masons

in Union Lodge, Newtown, previous to the organization of Rural Amity Lodge, but all became members of the latter upon its institution. Many of Rural Amity's most esteemed and useful members were residents of Sheshequin. Col. Joseph Kingsbury presided over this lodge 18 years. Other early members were Ebenezer Shaw, Avery Gore, Benjamin Shaw, Wm. B. Spalding, Harry Spalding, Ulysses Spalding, Byron Kingsbury and Harry Gore. A number from Sheshequin became members of Union Lodge No. 108, Towanda, namely: Josiah Tuttle, Samuel K. Gore, Geo. C. Gore, Henry Kingsbury and others of a later date.

Odd-Fellows—Valley Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., the only secret society in the town, was chartered July 18, 1851, and instituted Nov. 15th of the same year by H. C. Baird, D. D. G. M., of Athens Lodge with the following officers: Somers Kinney, N. G.; Chas. H. Ames, V. G.; A. J. Cole, Sec.; Samuel Griffin, A. S.; Elisha Satterlee, Treas. The charter members were—C. H. Ames, O. H. P. Kinney, W. M. Brooks, W. W. Kinney, A. J. Cole, P. H. Kinney, H. B. Chaffee, Geo. E. Lent, S. J. Gibson, Thomas Minier, Samuel Griffin, Samuel Minier, Abram Gore, Elisha Satterlee, Wm. E. Gore, Henry Tanner, Horace Kinney, Lawrence Vought, Somers Kinney, Stephen Vought and Geo. Walker. The organization was very prosperous till 1863 when so many of its members having gone to war the lodge went into a state of lapse. It was re-instituted June 22, 1871, with the following officers: Wm. Snyder, N. G.; L. S. Kingsbury,

V. G.; G. W. Kinney, Sec.; Edwin Gore, Treas. Upon re-organization these old members again took their places in the lodge: C. H. Ames, Thos. Weller, A. B. Gore, Lawrence Vought, Jno. N. Griffin, Ralph Gore, Jacob P. Rogers, H. Bird Lent, Geo. W. Blackman, Comfort C. Gore, Wm. J. Lent, Clinton Gore, Horace Horton, Wm. Tuttle, Matthew Hiney, L. J. Culver, Luman P. Horton and Daniel Gore. The first meetings of this society were held in rooms of the third story of the Valley House. The organization has occupied its present commodious and attractive quarters since 1872. It owns the building and was chartered as "Valley Hall Lodge Association," May 19, 1877. That the organization is in a healthy financial condition may be seen from its last statement, under date of Sept. 30, 1902: Invested funds, \$2,500; on certificate of deposit, \$981; judgment note, \$550; funds in hands of treasurer, \$71.89; regalia and furniture \$400. Since its inception 369 persons have been initiated and re-instated in Valley Lodge. Its rolls contain the names of many prominent and distinguished personages: G. W. Kinney, O. H. P. Kinney, O. D. Kinney, Maj. W. H. H. Gore, Capt. C. H. Ames, Capt. A. J. Thompson, Capt. U. E. Horton, G. W. Blackman, Revs. S. J. Gibson, E. R. Earle, J. B. Santee, O. K. Crosby and G. L. Williams, Hon. Wm. Skinner, Hon. L. J. Culver and others. The present officers are—A. R. Gillette, N. G.; A. G. Chaffee, V. G.; W. S. Elsbree, Sec. (past 13 years); S. E. Sweet, F. S.; Geo. Childs, Treas. Membership, 56.

Other Societies, as Temperance, Patrons of Husbandry, etc., have existed from time to time but as a rule were of short duration.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEER ENTERPRISE.

MILLS.

Mills to grind the grain and to cut the timber into lumber were among the first necessities of the pioneers. The first grist-mill, as described on page 165, was built in 1807 by Wm. Presher and Judge Gore. The first saw-mill was put up in 1808-9 by Judge Gore. It was in the cove, north of the present residence of S. G. Marshall, on a small creek about 20 rods from its junction with the river. Power was had from this and Deerlick creek. A dam was built on the latter stream and the water turned into a channel which had been cut across to the smaller creek containing the mill. This mill was operated only a few years. About 1813 Wm. Presher with the assistance of Judge Gore added a saw-mill to his grist-mill, both of which, for many years, gave acceptable service. The power for these mills was had from the river, where a dam was built and the water conducted through a race to the machinery. From Judge Gore's Day Book

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we learn that different persons were engaged, working on the mill-race and river dam in June, 1808.

The second grist-mill was erected by General Spalding and his son, John, soon after the construction of the Presher mill. It stood up the hollow some distance east of the main road on property of now O. D. Kinney. It was what is known as an overshot mill, its water supply being carried in troughs from the creek, nearly a half-mile distant. This mill was provided with "two run of stones" and ground all kinds of grain. It was operated many years. Farther up the hollow on the same creek from which the grist-mill was supplied, Joseph Kingsbury had a saw-mill, erected prior to 1819.

In the lower part of the town a dam was built across Hornbrook creek on the J. H. Chaffee place in the early part of the last century. It is said a saw-mill was built here by Isaac Horton, a fact we are unable to substantiate. A portion of this old dam still remains. It is probable this was the enterprise commenced by Eliphalet Gustin (see page 140) but never completed. In 1836-37 Parley Ayer and Edward Sickler built a "double saw-mill" on the river near the present Quarry Glen Club house. A dam was constructed across the river and motive power supplied through a race. The property soon passed into the hands of David Horton, who continued to operate the mill for a number of years. He twice rebuilt it, after destruction by flood and fire.

Saw-mills in the eastern part of the town and at Black pond by Jesse Drake, were put up at a considerable later

date than those above mentioned. In 1840 extensive lumbering operations were begun at East Ghent. Three Englishmen—Smart, Fowler and Marshall, doing business under the name of T. C. Smart & Co., purchased a large tract of valuable timber, put up (on the place of Eugene Bailey) a steam saw-mill with four up-and-down saws and constructed a railroad, for conveying their product by horse-cars, to the river. Operations were continued three or four years, when the three foxy Englishmen suddenly disappeared (it is said with a handsome sum) leaving many bad debts and notes, amounting to \$15,000, for their endorsers, Colonel Kingsbury, Wm. Snyder and Avery Gore, to pay.

A wind-mill, used in chopping rye for making whisky, was constructed by Judge Gore prior to 1808. It was attached to an octagon frame on a building, which stood near the Gore residence, north of the creek and west of the Orwell road. The mill was ultimately taken down and the frame used many years for storing hay.

STORES.

For necessary articles of food and clothing the first settlers were required to go to Wilkes-Barre. In 1791 Judge Gore brought in a stock of goods which he offered for sale at his house. He did an extensive business for the times. He and his son, Avery, continued merchandizing till 1821. In 1803 Zebulon Butler came from Wilkes-Barre with a stock of goods and began business with Harry Spalding in a small framed house, near

the present residence of William Snyder. In 1809 Butler sold out, and soon after, Spalding moved his goods to Towanda and became a prominent merchant. In 1833 R. J. Jenks opened a store at Hornbrook, and Nathaniel Moody another at Snyder's. Other early merchants were: 1835, William Snyder; 1836-37, Snyder & Moody; 1839, Nathaniel Moody; 1840, Moody & Gore, Allen & Light, James Brink; 1844-45, Horace Kinney & Co., Allen & Storrs; 1846, Storrs & Jones, Horace Kinney & Co., Wells, Nichols & Co. About this time Daniel Brink commenced doing business at Hornbrook on a large scale, having the most important store in the town.

A century ago, trade was carried on almost exclusively by barter. A few illustrations from Judge Gore's old ledger will be found interesting. It should be remembered that he had the first distillery in this section of the state. His customers were scattered throughout the wilderness and even beyond the limits of Bradford county. The following are some of the names and abstracts of accounts, contained in the original Gore ledger:

Gen. Simon Spalding—Account from March 12, 1792, to Dec. 22, 1800. Charges: Much whisky; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb indigo, 3s; 6 lb tea, 1£, 2s, 6d; 26 yds. linen, 3£, 5s; 1 quire paper, 2s; 1 lb pepper, 5s; 4 skeins thread, 8d; tea, paper pins and sugar, 9s, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; the credits are by cash, wheat, buckwheat, rye and cargo of salt.

Capt. Stephen Fuller—Account from July 19, 1792, to April 9, 1801. Largely whisky; pair shoes, 11s, 3d; 12 lb sugar, 10s, 9d; flatirons and 2 qts whisky, 11s, 8d; 1 lb tea, 4s, 6d; paper pins, 1s, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; velvet, silk and

thread, 12s, 5d ; 3lb tobacco, 3s ; comb broom, and repairing other, 9d. Credit by work, rye, cash, cabbages and flax.

Benjamin Cole—Account from April 7, 1792, to Dec. 2, 1795. Charges : Principally whisky, spelling book, grass scythe, iron shovel, tea, calico, red baize, tea, chocolate, lead, knife and broom. Credit by rye, peas, corn, oats and, cash.

Capt. Jeremiah Shaw—Account from May 16, 1792, to Dec. 21, 1795. Charges : Whisky, calico, apron check, silk, tassle and fan, snuff, iron shovel, cotton bonnet, ginger and allspice, snuff box, paper pins, quire paper, sundries. Credit by flax, potatoes, steer and killing hog.

Elijah Horton—Account from Dec. 20, 1793, to Jan. 3, 1797. Charges : Whisky, calico, needles, indigo, powder, quire paper, snuff and almanac, check linen, tea, apron check, thimble, lead, coating, thread, sundries. Credit by cash and note.

Joseph Kinney—Account from March 28, 1792, to Nov. 5, 1795. Charges : Much whisky, pair snuffers, 2 pounds tea and sundries. Credit by cash and rye.

Col. John Franklin—Account from Nov. 6, 1792, to July 25, 1797. Charges : All "whisky." Under date of June 30, 1794, the following order appears : "Obadli Gore, Esq.: Sir—Please to fill the vessels sent by James Bidlack with whisky. I can not tell what they will contain. You will send me the account. I shall call upon you as soon as I can leave home and pay you the money. I am yours, etc.,
John Franklin."

Arnold Franklin—Account from June 21, 1792, to July 29, 1795. Charges : Whisky, 25 nails 6d, coffee, powder, fan, quire paper, tea, chocolate, almanac, knife, salt, needles, writing two bonds 2s, 5d. and sundries.

Credit by sugar, rye, tobacco, pair woman's shoes and cash.

Reuben Fuller—Account from May 31, 1792, to April 11, 1804. Charges: Whisky, sugar, shot, salt, cash, grass scythe, buttons, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire paper, almanac, pair cords, paper pins, several yards cloth, indigo, copperas, silk thread, hair ribbon, shoe binding, 510lb chop rye. Credit by wheat, rye, cabbages, straw, oats, cider and note.

Samuel Gore—Account from March 3, 1792, to June 24, 1795. Charges: Liberal amount of whisky, buckskin 10s, sauce pan, 11lb tallow, bowl egg punch, bowl milk punch, pair women's shoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. cloth, 1 yard linen, salt, insoles, 21lb pork, tea, peruvian bark, coffee, almanac, silk thread and pins, chocolate, indigo, quire paper, knife, pocket handkerchief, 2 pounds wool, 12 pounds cheese, several yards cloth, 3 files, spelling book, primer, 2 horse collars and sundries. Credit by cash, sugar and discount with several persons.

John Newell—Account from March 5, 1792, to April 14, 1795. Charges: Whisky, powder, flatiron, salt, 12 flints, calico, cotton, nutmeg, indigo, tea, knife and sundries. Credit by 6 bushels corn, 1 mink and 2 martin skins, sugar, 5 muskrat skins, 14 bushels rye and cash.

Capt. John Spalding—Account from March 13, 1792, to Feb. 9, 1796. Charges: Considerable whisky, cutting knife, nail-rod, buckshot, conk-shell, sugar, indigo, rice, metheglin, 209 pounds beef, meat barrel, tin tunnel, kettle, indigo, tea and sundries. Credit by 1200 shingles, $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels rye, hops, horse, work and discount with different persons.

Jedediah Shaw—Account from March 25, 1792, to Sept. 15, 1795. Charges: Whisky, potatoes, rice, powder, venison, brass cock, sugar, several yards of cloth,

lawn handkerchief, needles, 3 knives and forks, pair stockings, silk bandanna, coffee, silk thread, chocolate, quire paper, pasteboard, indigo and sundries. Credit by rye, flax, wheat, corn, work, voyage to Wyoming in boat, cash and discount with different persons.

William Ferguson—Account from March 28, 1792, to Sept. 26, 1807. Charges: Whisky, kettle, shot, 6 flints, powder, tea, calico, salt, knife, pair sleeve buttons, tea, pepper, allspice, cream jug, cambric, thread and sundries. Credit by cow and note.

Isaac Horton—Account from April 24, 1794, to Jan. 25, 1796. Charges: Tea, pepper, indigo, pocket-knife, whisky, thread, buttons, $\frac{1}{2}$ paper pins, cotton and sundries. Credit by rye, 170 pounds pork, cash and note.

Abel Newell—Account from March 1, 1792, to Sept. 29, 1797. Charges: Considerable whisky, pair smoothing irons, salt, pair shoe buckles, check linen, tape, silk thread, needles, indigo and sundries. Credit by cooper work, 14 hogsheads, kegs and fat tub, black pig, rye, cash and exchange of cattle.

Eliphalet Gustin—Account from March 2, 1792, to June 12, 1805. Charges: Whisky, wheat, potatoes, conk-shell, salt, grindstone, razor, 3 knives and forks, thread, snuff, needles, chocolate, saddle and sole leather. Credit by making shoes for Rachel, Jane, Betsy Durkee, Sally, Avery, George, Polly, William Avery and Culbertson, large corn basket, 2 cheese baskets, 2 corn baskets, flax, buckwheat, hops, rye, shoes for Jennie Frazier and possession of island.

Peter Snyder—Account from March 12, 1792, to June 25, 1795. Charges: Whisky, surveying and arbitration with Brown, cash, flannel cloth, lead, cotton bandanna, indigo, silk thread and sundries. Credit by rye, bee skips and cash.

Ichabod Blackman—Account from April 23, 1792, to March 20, 1797. Charges: Whiskey, iron kettle, calico and paper, shawl, pepper, indigo, chocolate, salt, tea, skein of silk, tape, tobacco, $\frac{1}{2}$ set teacups, check linen, velvet, cloth, nutmeg, cloves and sundries. Credit by rye, hops, wheat, corn, sugar, pair boots, 6 pairs shoes, earthen crock and cash.

Moses Park—Account from June 6, 1792, to March 3, 1796. Charges: Seven different times for powder, shot and buckshot; whisky, 37 yards linen, silk thread and sundries. Credit by discount with B. Green and John Spalding.

Benjamin Brink—Account from Sept. 15, 1792, to Jan. 17, 1797. Charges: Writing deed 9d, grass scythe, calico, thimble, testament, pepper, almanac, whisky, copperas, linen cloth and thread, powder, blue cloth, knife, paper pins, scissors, indigo, black gauze, skein of silk and sundries. Credit by rye, wheat, sugar and cash.

William Spalding—Account from March 7, 1792, to Feb. 2, 1796. Charges: Considerable whisky, sugar, tea, raisins, chintz and corduroy, paper pins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quires paper, blue cloth, changeable handkerchief, brown linen, baize, thread, 2 yards ferret and sundries. Credit by rye, oats and schooling.

Elijah Horton, Jr.—Account from Sept. 15, 1792, to Oct. 4, 1796. Charges: Writing deed, whisky, tea, powder, indigo, pepper, cotton, bandanna, chocolate, lard, copperas, calico, thread, buttons, tobacco, Feb. 4, 1796, 2 qts. whisky by Gilbert for wedding, jacket pattern and sundries. Credit by making shoes for Lucy, rye, 2 pairs men shoes, pair woman's shoes and 3000 shingles.

Josiah Marshall—Account from Sept. 10, 1792, to March 10, 1796. Charges: Tallow, barrel, 8 flints, shot, pepper box, grass scythe, pepper, cloth, quire paper,

shovel, tea, whisky, cutting knife, green shag and lawn. Credit by rye, flax, oats, cash and powder.

Ebenezer Shaw—Account from Aug. 14, 1794, to Jan. 30, 1796. Charges: Nail of cambrick, silk twist, whisky and sundries. Credit by flax and discount with different parties.

Capt. Daniel Gore—Account from Dec. 11, 1792, to July 4, 1803. Charges: Pair of oxen, knee-buckle, oats, whisky and cash. Credit by wheat, corn, steer, pork, shoes, pair bellows and notes from different parties.

Capt. John Fuller—Account from Dec. 17, 1792, to Feb. 2, 1796. Charges: Auger, 4 flints, considerable whisky, iron shovel, pair cords, tea, indigo, scythe, flannel, needles, cloth, salt, tape, binding and silk twist. Credit by mending cart wheel, bringing salt, making 5 yokes, plow, rye, oats, 6 geese, 4^{lb} 7 ozs. butter and cash.

John Newell, Jr.—Account from July 4, 1793, to July 30, 1796. Charges: Smoothing iron, whisky, 18 flints, 2 lbs. lead, razor, knife, brown linen, skein silk and cloth. Credit by 3 otter skins, 2 marten skins, 2 muskrat skins and cash.

Josiah Tuttle—Account from Aug. 21, 1794, to Feb. 1, 1796. Charges: Powder, pair spurs, pair shoes, blue cloth, allspice, coating, yellow flannel, silk twist, cords, tea, pepper, sugar, penknife, whisky, raisins and sash ribbon. Credit by getting wood and cash.

Timothy Culver—Account from April 29, 1795, to Dec. 16, 1795. Charges: Set of knives and forks, sleeve buttons, knife, whisky and sundries. Credit by cash.

Joseph Salisbury—Account from June 22, 1794, to July 26, 1795. Charges: Pair shoe buckles, whisky, velvet, shoe binding, tea, indigo, quire paper, cloth, silk twist and sundries. Credit by rye, making shoes, hides and cash.

James Brink—Account from Sept. 19, 1795, to March 27, 1800. Charges: Tobacco, tea, salt, pair spectacles, whisky and cash. Credit by cash and taking up a boat.

Hugh Rippeth—Account from Sept. 5, 1794, to Aug. 4, 1798. Charges: Chocolate, knife, tea, tobacco, muslin, thread, whisky, blank deed and sundries. Credit by cash.

Josiah Newell—Account from June 27, 1793, to June 16, 1799. Charges: Whisky, calico, ginger, salt, cords, 1½ yards corduroy. Credit by sugar, rye, cash and young cow.

HOTELS.

Houses of public entertainment were early established in what is now Bradford county, and though log buildings as they were, with limited accommodations, to the weary traveler on his long journeys, they were a haven of comfort and refreshment. These old time inns were the gathering points of the settlers—for social, political and other purposes. The occasional traveler was always received with great interest. He brought the news from the outside world, yet was looked upon with more or less suspicion until his business might be learned, for in those days the settlers were at war with the land agents. Many pleasant memories and incidents are associated with these old hostleries. As shown by the records of Luzerne county Obadiah Gore was licensed a "taverner" for Sheshequin in 1789, Avery Gore in 1798, John Spalding in 1799 and Richard Horton in 1808. After the organization of Bradford county tavern licenses were granted

as follows : Richard Horton, 1814 to 1820 ; Wm. Snyder, 1815 to 1828 ; Ebenezer Shaw, 1817 to 1832 ; Daniel Brink, 1833 to 1845 ; Nathaniel Moody, 1837 to 1846 ; Wm. Snyder, Jr., 1846 ; Daniel Brink, Jr., 1846 to 1850 ; Geo. Vincent, 1848 ; Wm. J. Lent, 1849 to 1855.

DISTILLERIES.

Soon after coming to Sheshequin, about 1786 or '87, Judge Gore put up the first distillery in the county. His whisky became famous and had a very extensive sale. The plant, which was kept in constant operation for nearly 40 years, stood back of the Gore residence at the foot of the hill on the north side of the creek. Other distilleries that were in operation in 1812 were those of Peter Snyder, Matthew Rogers and Calvin Carner. At a later date Benjamin Newell had a distillery on the H. H. Johnson place and Stephen Newell one on the Fox farm at Hornbrook. John Randall also had a distillery on the run above Ayer's grist-mill and Capt. James Smith another in the hollow below his residence.

TANNERIES.

Peter Snyder established a tannery on the Elisha Forbes place about the year 1800. He did a thrifty business. All the hides were taken to Snyder's and tanned, then each farmer took his side of leather and had it made up into boots and shoes for the family. Mr. Snyder also manufactured harnesses and saddles. He was succeeded by his son, William, who moved the busi-

ness to the farm now owned and occupied by William Snyder, 2nd. In 1845-46 George Jeffers built a small tannery at Hornbrook where Moses Vancise now lives. Before the plant was completed Jeffers died and the building was used for other purposes.

MAIL MATTERS.

In 1800 a mail route was established between Wilkes-Barre and Painted Post, with offices at Wyalusing and Athens in this county. "In 1803 Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga on foot once in two weeks." In 1804 postoffices were established at Wysox and Sheshequin, with Burr Ridgway postmaster at the former place and Avery Gore at the latter. "In 1810 Conrad Teetor contracted with the Government to carry the mail once a week in stages from Sunbury to Painted Post by the way of Wilkes-Barre, Wyalusing, Sheshequin and Athens." However, he did not always drive his "coach and four," as he was accustomed to call his team, going on horseback or with a one-horse wagon when the mail was small or the passengers few. In those days the postage was paid by the one receiving the letter or parcel. By Act of Congress, Feb. 1, 1816, the following rates of postage were established: Single letters, (single letters were those that contained one piece of paper; double letters, two pieces; triple letters, three pieces, etc.) any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 miles not exceeding 90, 10 cents; over 90 not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 not exceeding

300, 17 cents; over 300 not exceeding 500, 20 cents; over 500, 25 cents. The same can now be carried to any part of the United States for 2 cents. Double and triple letters were double and triple the above rates. Avery Gore continued postmaster at Sheshequin for many years. In the early '30's the Hornbrook postoffice was established with Dr. William S. Way postmaster. The Ghent postoffice was established in 1848, with R. N. Horton first postmaster. Jeremiah Kilmer served as postmaster at Black, during the existence of this office—from April 25, 1878, to May 1, 1901. The offices at Black, Ghent and Hornbrook were discontinued May 1, 1901, upon the inauguration of the rural free delivery service, which provides a daily mail from Towanda as a distributing point. Offices remaining are Sheshequin, Glosser and Trinket.



CHAPTER IX.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

FLOODS.

THE Sheshequin Valley has several times been visited by great inundations. The first of these of which we have any record is mentioned by Sherman Day : "In 1771 there was an immense flood in the Susquehanna, and all the inhabitants (the Moravians and Indians) at Sheshequin were obliged to save themselves in boats and retire to the woods where they were detained four days." In the spring of 1784 occurred the notable "ice flood." The damage was particularly severe in the Wyoming Valley. Colonel Franklin says : "The breaking up of the Susquehanna river on the 15th of March, 1784, greatly distressed the inhabitants, who had been obliged during the time of war to remove and build their houses on the lowlands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain and large quantities of snow on the mount-

ains, together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height—ten, and many place twenty feet higher than it had ever been known since the settlement of the country. Early in October, 1786, when the crops of corn and pumpkins were still on the ground, continuous rains produced a freshet which had seldom been equalled. Crops were swept away and the bosom of the river was covered with floating pumpkins. The loss was severely felt and many cattle died the succeeding winter for want of sustenance. For years this freshet was designated by the old inhabitants as the "Pumpkin Flood." Another great inundation occurred in the valley of Sheshequin in July, 1809, doing at that season of the year, great damage to growing crops. In 1842, Feb. 4 and March 5, the river again arose to a great height. The freshet of March 17, 1865, known as "St. Patrick's Day Flood," was the greatest, up to that time, known to the people along the Susquehanna. In the month of February an unusually deep snow had fallen, and as the weather continued cold for four or five weeks, other snows accumulated on the top of it. In the early part of March the weather became suddenly warm, the wind blew from the south, with frequent showers of rain and the snow melted with surprising rapidity. As the ground was frozen, the water all ran into the streams. Fortunately, the ice had broken up and gone down the river a few days before. Everybody along the river expected a flood, but when the

water was at a height as great as ever had been known before and was still rising, great anxiety began to be manifested. Steadily at the rate of about four inches per hour, the water continued to rise until it reached a point, varying with the width of the river, from six to eight feet higher than ever known. Great damage was done—fences, houses, barns, cattle, horses, stacks of hay and grain, and piles of lumber were swept down the stream in a confused mass. The next great flood was on the 1st of June, 1889, which was surpassed by the freshet of March 1 and 2, 1902.

SHAD-FISHING.

One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad, which in their season were found in the Susquehanna, being of a superior quality and flavor. As soon as the ice went out of the river the shad started on their journey to the fresh water creeks, for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. They came in very large schools, and from time immemorial the natives of the forest had been in the habit of taking them in large quantities with their bush-nets. In taking these fish the settlers would select a cove on the point of an island free from rocks and large stones as "the drawing place" for their seine. There was good "pulling ground" at different points in the vicinity of Sheshequin. Sometimes 500 shad were taken at a haul. Judge Gore "salted down" a sufficient supply of these fish, which he sold to the settlers. The

dams, which were subsequently thrown across the Susquehanna, have prevented the shad from ascending the river, thus depriving the people of a great luxury.

MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES.

The memorable "Dark Day," or **Total Eclipse of 1806** is thus recorded by Mrs. Perkins: "We remember while in Sheshequin, seeing the total eclipse of 1806, when the chickens went to roost, the cows went lowing home and the teacher and scholars ran home in dismay." 1816 was "**The Year Without a Summer,**" for in every month there was a sharp frost. January was mild, as was February with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous, April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. July was accompanied with frost and ice. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northwest wind prevailed all summer. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. The first two weeks in September were mild and the balance of the month cold with frost, ice forming to the thickness of half an inch. October was more than usually cold with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable. The destruc-

tion of crops was so general that a famine almost resulted. Early settlers referred to this unfruitful year as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." A grand celestial phenomenon or **Meteoric Shower**, was exhibited in the heavens on the morning of Nov. 13, 1833. This beautiful and wonderful exhibition of "falling stars" was seen and is remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants.

OLD TRAINING DAYS.

A law was early passed, providing for the organization of the State Militia. An enrollment of each town or district was made and every able bodied man between the ages of 21 and 45 years was required to join a company and present himself on training days for drill. He was to become familiar with military tactics, so in case of war, the State could readily equip and put into the field an army of trained soldiers. The trainings were affairs of much interest. Officers appeared in their insignia of rank while the privates were dressed in their usual homespun garments and went through the manual of arms with guns or sticks. Marching was done to the music of the fife and drum. Patriotic airs, and liquor furnished on these occasions, created sufficient animation for a "warm time" and pugilistic exercises were frequently engaged in. There were usually two drills each year—company and regimental or battalion. The original Sheshequin company was formed in 1788 with John Spalding captain and Samuel Gore lieutenant. Two of

the old militia captains, Wm. J. Lent and Abraham Gore, are still living. John Spalding and Franklin Blackman were promoted to battalion commanders.

HUNTERS, HUNTING AND SHOOTING MATCHES.

The early settlers, especially those back on the hills, were required to keep guns to protect their stock against the ravages of panthers, wolves and bears. None of the Sheshequin settlers made hunting a business, only as necessity required and as a matter of diversion. Deer were plentiful and easy victims to anybody who had a gun. Archibald Forbes, John Brink, Charles Forbes, George Merrill, Isaac S. Horton and Forbes Low were among those who enjoyed "the chase" and the crack huntsmen for deer and foxes. The usual mode of taking deer was by chasing them with dogs from the hills to the river where they were easily dispatched by experienced riflemen. Brink was a dead-shot and marvellously successful. Charles Forbes on two occasions killed two deer at a single shot. Low, who was the last of these old time hunters, killed more than 100 deer, and 40 foxes in one fall alone. When only smaller game was left **Hunting Matches** came in vogue. There were several forms of these. Some occupied only a few hours while others continued a week or more and sometimes the match would be for the best results during an entire season. A match often meant a contest between two sportsmen for half a day. In such a case the contestants usually took opposite directions in their quest for

game, meeting at a given place and time. He who had the smaller amount of game either gave it to the winner or paid for a treat or supper. The hunting match affording the greatest satisfaction occupied about three days and had from ten to fifty participants on each side. There was a captain for each side and the score was computed by means of tables agreed upon. For instance a hawk or owl counted 100 points, crow 50, woodchuck 50, squirrel 10, blackbird 10, rats 10, etc. Usually only the heads of birds and ears, or tails of animals were brought in for the count. When the contesting parties met there was a test of skill as marksmen and sometimes in feats of strength and wrestling. David Horton was the man of iron nerve 40 and 50 years ago. He was not only the crack shot at the matches, but the little man of marvellous strength without an equal. In the Sheshequin matches the losing party paid for the supper or a stated number of gallons of milk punch. **The Shooting Match** was also a rather exciting affair. Upon announcement that a shooting match would be held at Mr. Blank's all the marksmen of the neighborhood would assemble and pay a 6-pence a shot at a turkey or goose, placed 20 rods off. The shooting was off-hand. If the marksman hit the fowl it was his, if he missed he paid another 6-pence and tried again. The practice of shooting at fowls was discontinued and a target used instead.

PHYSICIANS.

Physicians early located in Sheshequin. We find Dr. John Dorman practicing here in 1794 and '95, and Dr. Champaign Scofield from 1794 to '96. They were followed by Dr. Adonijah Warner, who remained about a year and then located in Wysox. Dr. Joseph Westcoat, a Revolutionary soldier, practiced in Sheshequin and Ulster a number of years. Drs. Gillett, Hamlin, Way and Park have previously been mentioned. Dr. David Barber came in 1843.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

In the assessment of Ulster township (then including Sheshequin) made in 1813 by George Kinney, assessor, and Samuel Bartlett and Jared Holcomb assistant assessors, we glean the following facts: Highest valuation of those residing in Sheshequin—Obadiah Gore; \$3,101; John Spalding, \$2,476; Samuel Gore, \$2,115; Avery Gore, \$1,844; Ebenezer Shaw, \$1,793; Jabez Fish, \$1,364; Peter Snyder, \$1,282; Samuel and Timothy Bartlett, \$1,208; Samuel Marshall, \$1,180; Isaac Horton, \$1,115; Joseph Kinney, \$1,083; Joseph Kingsbury, \$1,031; Joshua Horton, \$838; Wm. Snyder, \$763; Matthew Rogers, \$578; Benjamin Brink, \$509. Persons were assessed with occupations as follows: Samuel Gore, justice of the peace; Wm. Snyder, shoemaker and tanner; Isaac Horton with a ferry; Obadiah Gore with a tavern and grist-mill; John Spalding with a grist-mill; Peter Snyder, Obadiah Gore, Matthew Rogers and Calvin

Garner with a distillery each. The first assessment, after the formation of the township, was made in the fall of 1820 by Thomas Marshall, assessor. His return showed a total valuation of \$35,454 ; tax \$177.27 ; number of taxables, 90 ; cows, 134 ; horses, 56 ; oxen, 39 ; the greatest number of cows, Avery Gore, 11 ; Avery Gore and Isaac Horton 4 horses each ; highest tax, Avery Gore, \$18.04, next highest, William Snyder, \$14.

MEN OF MARK.

A number of Sheshequin's sons have distinguished themselves at home and abroad in the various callings of life. Two, Harry L. Horton and Orrin D. Kinney, have achieved great success in the field of finance and are reputed millionaires. Their first lessons in business were obtained in the little stores of their native town. The former, born July 17, 1832, was a son of Wm. B. Horton, and the latter, born July 3, 1845, a son of Maj. Horace Kinney.

NOTES.

The first child, born in Sheshequin of whom we have any record, was Simon, son of Joseph Kinney, Aug. 26, 1784. The next was Harry, son of John Spalding, Sept. 30, 1784. Both became men of distinction.

The first bride in the new settlement was Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. John Spalding.

The first death of which we have any record was that of Eunice, wife of Joseph Spalding, Dec. 6, 1790.

The first framed barn (1786) and framed house (1787) were built by Judge Gore. The second framed house was erected by Joseph Kinney.

Col. John Spalding was one of the jurors in the first case tried in Bradford county—the Commonwealth vs. John Head—Jan. 20, 1813. Daniel Brink was also one of the jurors at the first term of court in the county.

Drowning accidents and suicides have from time to time been matters of deep sorrow, but the saddest fatality of all, was the burning of the house of Cornelius Hurley at East Ghent in the Spring of 1850 in which he, his wife and a child lost their lives.

Of the original families the Hortons have ever been the most prolific. At an election held in Sheshequin about 1870, there were 49 of the name who voted.

In making the enumeration of Sheshequin in 1880 G. L. Fuller found the oldest and youngest person in the same family. They were Col. Franklin Blackman and a great-grandson, a child of Harry Blackman.



CHAPTER X.

MORTUARY RECORD.

THE following record of deaths of Sheshequin pioneers and their families is taken from the headstones marking their final resting places. Unmarked graves are not included in this list:

SHESHEQUIN CEMETERY.

DIED.	NAME.	AGE-yrs mos ds
May 15, 1800	Jedediah Shaw	37
May 26, 1800	George Spalding	18
June 12, 1803	Harriet Park	6
Oct. 1, 1806	Ruth, consort of Gen. Simon Spalding	65th
July 1, 1810	Samuel Bartlett	64
March 19, 1811	Abigail, wife of Capt. Jeremiah Shaw	64
May 21, 1812	Acon Boyce	10
May 24, 1813	Capt. Stephen Fuller	82
Jan. 24, 1814	Gen. Simon Spalding	72 -- 8
April 16, 1814	Capt. Jabez Fish	67th
May 29, 1815	Capt. Jeremiah Shaw	85
March 8, 1817	Moses Park, Jr.	13
May 30, 1817	Rev. Moses Park	51
July 14, 1817	Elijah Brink	22
Feb. 4, 1818	James Bidlack	3 11
Feb. 1, 1821	Timothy Bartlett	31
July 21, 1821	Henry Boyce	54
Jan. 14, 1822	Peter Snyder	77 9 12

April	27, 1824	Sally Ann, wife of Earl Mastin	36	5	27
Oct.	18, 1827	Nancy, daughter of E. & L. Clark	25		
Feb.	19, 1828	Col. John Spalding	64th		
April	30, 1828	James Bidlack	49	7	8
May	3, 1829	Polly M. Harris, wife of B. P. Snyder	26	8	21
Jan.	31, 1830	Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Brink	65	6	2
June	17, 1830	Margaret Hicks	33	11	
Dec.	28, 1830	Benj. Brink, Jr	37	7	16
Oct.	26, 1831	Mary Ann Spalding	19		
June	2, 1832	Matthew Rogers	87		
April	8, 1833	Wealthy Ann, wife of Luther Carner	33		
May	2, 1834	Samuel Gore	73		
May	15, 1835	Almy L., daughter of S. & H. Marshall	14	11	15
Nov.	12, 1836	John Moore, Jr.	27	1	19
Aug.	28, 1837	Dr. Amos P. Park	32	4	14
April	24, 1838	Charles Northrup	32		
July	11, 1838	Dorliska, daughter of S. & H. Marshall	20		26
July	30, 1838	M. Taylor Baxter	43rd		
March	1, 1839	Hiram C. Lent	26		3
June	9, 1839	Oliver Brown	78	5	6
Jan.	9, 1840	Samuel Marshall	48	7	
June	9, 1840	Sarah, wife of Joseph Kinney	76	11	9
Aug.	8, 1840	David C. Hulse	32	9	1
Sept.	5, 1840	Abraham B. Gore	48		
Sept.	29, 1840	Warren Gillett	57th		
Oct.	23, 1840	Rebecca Gillett	82nd		
April	3, 1841	Harriett N., wife of Richard Holmes	32		
June	3, 1841	Joseph Kinney	86th		
May	2, 1842	Mary S., consort of Rev. Moses Park	66		
June	2, 1842	Jared Norton	85	6	
Sept.	30, 1842	Nehemiah Northrup	81		
Dec.	21, 1842	Samuel Hoyt	73	6	
Feb.	20, 1843	Mary, wife of G. S. Ames	29		
April	4, 1844	Susan, wife of Capt. Jabez Fish	83rd		
May	19, 1844	Sarah, wife of Nehemiah Northrup	65		
July	12, 1844	Lucy M., daughter of Geo. Kinney	17		
July	30, 1844	William Northrup	28		
June	6, 1845	William Bartran	27	9	24

Sept.	4, 1845	Perley Kinney	43		
Oct.	16, 1845	Maj. William W. Spalding	77	11	
Nov.	17, 1845	Sarah, wife of Samuel Gore	81	7	7
Dec.	31, 1845	Benjamin Brink	82		
Jan.	22, 1846	Caroline Marshall	14	1	7
March	28, 1846	Eliza, wife of F. G. VanNorstran	22	9	20
April	16, 1846	Elsia M. Smith	18		
Aug.	28, 1846	Delila, daughter of S. & H. Marshall	22nd		
Nov.	7, 1846	Arllette, wife of Dr. Amos Park	36th		
March	28, 1847	John, son of N. & Sally Moody	20	11	8
May	3, 1847	Harriet, wife of Caleb Wright	31st		
June	7, 1847	Mary, wife of Peter Snyder	93	10	28
July	6, 1847	Maria, wife of Jesse Brown	49	3	13
Dec.	30, 1847	Chloe, wife of John Chandler	74	1	15
Jan.	22, 1849	Col. Joseph Kingsbury	74	8	3
April	10, 1849	Esther, wife of Oliver Brown	86	5	25
Aug.	9, 1849	Mary, wife of Samuel Hoyt	70	5	
Oct.	30, 1849	John C. Vancise	93		
Aug.	31, 1850	Angenora Griffin	34	5	13
June	9, 1851	Sibyl Marshall	21	1	27
Jan.	26, 1852	Wallace G. Marshall	16	9	27
Nov.	5, 1852	Shubal Wells	56	—	5
Dec.	16, 1852	Sarah, wife of Perley Kinney	52	7	18
Jan.	29, 1853	Nathaniel Moody	52	10	25
April	22, 1853	Emma, daughter of Rev. G. S. Ames	16th		
Aug.	5, 1853	Elizabeth, wife of James Batran	66	9	5
Sept.	25, 1853	Mary, wife of Nathan Ames	78		
Oct.	6, 1853	Col. Robert Spalding	63	3	5
Nov.	16, 1853	Sally Ann, wife of William Tripp	43	1	1
Jan.	2, 1854	Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. Jno. Spalding	87th		
April	28, 1855	Jabez Fish	23		
Aug.	4, 1855	Martha, wife of Warren Gillett	74	5	13
Aug.	3, 1855	Mary Ann, wife of Joseph Lent	69	7	5
March	14, 1856	Sarah, dau. of Jos. and Sarah Kinney	64		
Aug.	16, 1856	Stephen Follan	66	3	12
July	19, 1857	Elijah Luckey	77	1	17
July	29, 1857	Lydia, wife of Matthew Rogers	85		
Aug.	2, 1857	Samnel Griffin	35	6	21

Aug.	24, 1857	Nelly V., wife of Hiram Merrill	58	4	5
Dec.	11, 1857	B. F. Watkins	53	11	
Dec.	19, 1857	Silas P. Gore	43		
Jan.	25, 1858	Eve, wife of John Snyder	55	7	3
July	22, 1858	Avery G. Kinney	26	10	
Dec.	4, 1858	Jane, wife of Orin Lamareaux	34th		
June	29, 1859	Anna, wife of Daniel Mallory	82	5	18
Jan.	6, 1860	Caty, wife of John Chandler	69	6	
Sept.	16, 1860	Mary, wife of Abram Luckey	26	4	3
Oct.	12, 1860	William Snyder	77	8	22
Feb.	20, 1861	Matilda, wife of Guy Kinney	61st		
Jan.	18, 1862	Miles F. Kinney	32		
March	22, 1862	Reuben Griffin	80	4	19
April	29, 1862	George Kinney	74		
Feb.	1, 1863	Ellen H., daughter of Guy Kinney	29	4	
Aug.	28, 1863	Esther, wife of James Bidlack	76	3	12
Sept.	20, 1863	Judith, wife of Elias Minier	67	3	3
Dec.	30, 1863	Mary, wife of George Kinney	76	9	14
Sept.	18, 1864	Anna, wife of Col. Joseph Kingsbury	85	5	
Nov.	13, 1864	Rev. Schuyler J. Gibson	47	10	18
May	31, 1865	Elias Minier	78	4	19
April	14, 1865	Anson Bidlack	60	11	23
May	6, 1866	Mary, wife of Elijah Luckey	77		
July	4, 1867	Maj. Horace Kinney	54	5	7
Nov.	17, 1867	Phebe M., daughter of Joseph Kinney	60		
April	10, 1868	Cynthia, wife of Ebenezer Shaw	85		23
April	24, 1868	Thomas Vann	68	1	10
May	21, 1868	Nancy Snyder	75	10	22
Aug.	28, 1868	Harriet N., wife of William J. Lent	49	10	
Sept.	30, 1868	Sarah A., wife of Francis S. Ayer	49	9	24
—	— 1868	Lucy, wife of Thomas Marshall	72		
March	3, 1869	Joseph Lent	83		
March	5, 1869	Ruth A., wife of George W. Fish	37		
Sept.	17, 1869	Aurelia, wife of Col. Robert Spalding	77	1	8
Nov.	19, 1870	Zebulon B. Spalding	63	11	19
Feb.	20, 1871	Morgan G. Thompson	58	1	
March	8, 1871	Chester S. Merrill	41	10	24

March 11, 1871	H. Clay Kinney	31	—	5
May 15, 1871	Kezia B., wife of Z. B. Spalding	50	—	15
Dec. 17, 1871	Ebenezer Shaw	100	3	12
March 5, 1872	Minerva, wife of Isaac Lyon	63	9	
Oct. 25, 1872	Guy Kinney	73	7	5
May 19, 1873	James R. Baker	65	3	5
Aug. 10, 1873	Loren D. Tyrrel	65		
April 3, 1874	Esther M. Shaw, wife of R'bn Thompson	84	—	25
Sept. 20, 1874	Milton Phillips	69	4	
Nov. 23, 1874	John Brink	76	9	15
April 5, 1875	W. W. Wilkinson	64		
July 15, 1875	Harvey Mallory	60	10	15
March 15, 1876	Jabez Fish	76	7	12
Dec. 24, 1876	Edward C. Vought	58	4	9
May 31, 1878	Eliza J., wife of Abraham Gore	51	3	9
Aug. 27, 1878	Mary A. West, wife of Reuben Thompson	54	1	3
Oct. 1, 1878	Gracie G., wife of John Childs	25	9	24
Jan. 7, 1879	John S. Rogers	83	2	20
May 12, 1879	Sylvester Minier	56	4	
May 29, 1879	Calista, wife of Chester S. Merrill	48		
Oct. 28, 1879	Charlottie Martin	79	10	3
Oct. 30, 1879	Capt. C. H. Ames	60	4	10
April 17, 1880	Maria, wife of John S. Rogers	78	5	15
April 30, 1880	Harry Shaw	76	4	
May 8, 1880	George W. Kinney	69	—	6
May 27, 1880	Emeline S., wife of Loren D. Tyrrel	61		
Oct. 11, 1880	Hiram Tompkins	61	1	23
April 14, 1881	Lottie, wife of Samuel Vance	79		
June 19, 1881	Hannah, wife of William Snyder	89	11	
Nov. 21, 1882	Jesse Brown	85	6	26
Nov. 26, 1882	Abisha French	68		
Dec. 18, 1883	Archibald Forbes	79		
June 28, 1884	Meliora, wife of Samuel Osborn	63	10	
July 19, 1884	Elizabeth, wife of Daniel D. Tompkins	56		
Feb. 27, 1885	Mary, wife of James McDonald	75	7	13
July 21, 1886	Polly, wife of Harry Shaw	78	3	22
----- 1886	Alice, wife of Orrin D. Kinney	41		
Feb. 17, 1887	Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Vann	85	11	

April	23, 1887	Maria, wife of Shubael Wells	91	1	2
May	22, 1887	Catherine, wife of Harvey Mallory	76		
Sept.	24, 1887	Sarah E., wife of B. F. Watkins	79	11	13
Dec.	3, 1887	Charles E. Segar	77	8	17
July	24, 1887	Guy Smith	70	2	17
Feb.	1, 1888	Martin Tompkins	66	4	27
April	17, 1888	Mariah, wife of John Sheeler	56		
July	26, 1889	James McDonald	84	2	15
Nov.	23, 1889	Anna P. Kinney	72	4	26
March	29, 1890	Perley H. Kinney	63	11	9
Nov.	24, 1890	Edwin Gore	83	2	6
Feb.	23, 1891	Abby M., wife of George W. Kinney	79	5	7
June	1, 1891	Samuel Vance	95		
July	7, 1891	Amanda, wife of Jabez Fish	91	7	13
May	26, 1892	Amanda, wife of John Brink	86	1	
June	20, 1892	Wright Snyder	78	1	1
July	31, 1892	Almena Tanner, wife of E. Watkins	54	2	6
Sept.	12, 1892	Samuel Osborn	76		
Oct.	10, 1893	Obadiah Gore	84	—	2
Dec.	29, 1893	Olive, wife of Martin Tompkins	76	10	28
June	9, 1894	Harriet N., wife of C. H. Ames	66	3	28
Oct.	25, 1894	Archibald A. Sheeler	82	2	28
Jan.	30, 1895	Matilda, wife of Obadiah Gore	80	7	15
Dec.	17, 1896	Mary J. Ayer	60	7	17
March	23, 1897	Sarah Eliza, wife of Rev. S. J. Gibson	74	6	22
Oct.	7, 1897	Francis S. Ayer	79	4	25
March	16, 1898	Ephraim Watkins	63		19
March	13, 1899	Amelia C., wife of Elisha Forbes	55		21
Feb.	24, 1901	Charles J. Brown	65	8	15
March	13, 1901	Hester, wife of Archibald Forbes	94	8	19
May	9, 1902	L. S. Kingsbury	78	7	25

The earliest marked grave is that of Jedediah Shaw, "May 15, 1800." The first person buried here was probably Mrs. Eunice Spalding, who died December 6, 1790. The greatest age inscribed upon any tombstone, marks the grave of Ebenezer Shaw, "100 years, 3 months and

12 days." The oldest person is thus mentioned in a newspaper notice: "Died in Sheshequin, August 22, 1834, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, aged 105 years." Of persons buried in this cemetery, as shown by ages on tombstones, 38 were over 60; 44 over 70; 29 over 80; 6 over 90; 1 over 100.

HORN BROOK CEMETERY.

DIED.		NAME.	AGE-yrs mos ds		
Feb.	11, 1804	Milly, wife of Elijah Horton	40		
June	9, 1809	Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Winship	42		
May	12, 1812	Richard, son of Joshua Horton	10	1	10
May	19, 1814	Lucy, wife of Joshua Horton	33	6	5
Jan.	16, 1819	George W., son of F. Blackman	4	6	
Aug.	14, 1821	Elijah Horton	81	10	7
Aug.	9, 1822	Mercy, wife of Jonas Smith	78		
March	11, 1825	Jemima, wife of Elijah Horton	80	8	5
Sept.	5, 1828	David S. Blackman	34	2	21
Sept.	1829	Sergt. Timothy Culver	88		
June	21, 1830	Josiah Tuttle	56		
April	6, 1831	Sally, wife of Abel Newell	74		
April	23, 1831	Lucy, wife of Elisha Forbes	33		
March	27, 1833	Francis Joseph Pesse	63		
Sept.	27, 1834	Elisha Forbes	38	6	14
Feb.	20, 1835	Richard Horton, Jr.	27	8	17
Aug.	9, 1835	Elijah Horton	67	3	
Feb.	23, 1837	Eliza, daughter of E. & Lucy Forbes	13		
March	5, 1837	James Shores	63	1	
April	9, 1837	Abel Newell	78		
Sept.	26, 1837	Deborah, wife of John C. Forbes	75	---	27
June	15, 1838	Eliza Ann, daughter of David Horton	16	3	20
June	30, 1838	Mary, wife of Jonathan Thompson	47	1	18
Oct.	21, 1838	Erastus S. Baldwin	22		
March	14, 1839	John, son of J. & Mary Thompson	16	11	
June	3, 1839	Hannah, wife of Lawrence Rose	53	8	17
May	10, 1841	Sally, wife of Isaac Horton	64	2	15

April	14, 1843	Benjamin Brink	27	11	
Dec.	23, 1843	Jesse Smith	77		
Jan.	1, 1844	John, son of Sullivan Chaffee	29	4	15
March	15, 1844	Jane, wife of Jesse Smith	77		
March	3, 1845	Abigail, 2nd wife of Elijah Horton	64	11	2
June	7, 1845	Kelceis Heath	64	9	18
June	22, 1845	Jay, son of John M. Smith	18		10
Sept.	13, 1845	Sullivan Chaffee	60	9	2
April	20, 1846	Lucinda, wife of Joshua Horton	58	2	18
Nov.	26, 1846	Frederick Finney	57		
Sept.	25, 1847	Elmer Shores	29	2	17
Dec.	11, 1848	Katharine, wife of Marvin Lovelace	25	10	2
Sept.	18, 1849	Harriet, wife of Eleazer Horton	25	7	12
Oct.	19, 1849	Christina, wife of Abraham Fretts	50	10	9
June	7, 1850	Melinda, 1st wife of William B. Horton	39	8	9
June	5, 1851	Abraham Fretts	56	9	18
June	19, 1851	Laura, wife of Isaac Horton	54		
Jan.	20, 1852	Sidney, son of Sullivan Chaffee	20	4	2
April	19, 1853	John C. Forbes	93	6	
July	12, 1853	Juliette, daughter of Sullivan Chaffee	23	11	2
Sept.	3, 1853	Saloma, wife of George Kilmer	85		
Oct.	18, 1853	Elizabeth, wife of James Shores	73	6	9
Nov.	2, 1853	Joseph E., son of David Horton	17		5
Jan.	10, 1855	Archibald, son of A. & Hester Forbes	15	2	
Feb.	15, 1856	George Ingerson	43	11	25
July	31, 1856	Edmund Hill	58	4	20
Aug.	5, 1856	Daniel B. Culver	49	3	16
Sept.	27, 1856	Josephine, wife of Daniel B. Culver	47	5	21
Nov.	14, 1856	Anthony Middaugh	70	10	12
Feb.	7, 1857	Mrs. Fanny Mahler	57	1	22
Nov.	23, 1858	William Horton	69	6	9
Nov.	16, 1859	Emma E., wife of J. N. Dunham	30	8	4
June	1, 1860	Richard C. Horton	44		2
Oct.	15, 1860	James B. DeMoney	18	6	6
Feb.	1, 1861	Catharine G., wife of Sullivan Chaffee	69	1	18
Sept.	6, 1861	Isaac Horton	89	4	17
March	1, 1862	Nancy, wife of Peter Hollenback	70	1	

April	10, 1863	J. George Mahler	70	9	26
July	7, 1863	Marguerite, wife of Francis J. Pesse	33		
Oct.	7, 1863	Mary E., wife of Joseph R. Horton	37	—	26
Oct.	27, 1863	Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Horton	64	2	22
July	14, 1864	John M. Smith	75	6	20
Dec.	12, 1864	Sibyl, wife of Col. F. Blackman	76	2	6
Jan.	31, 1865	Lovina, wife of Patrick Dun	42	1	10
Feb.	19, 1865	Joshua Horton	90	3	22
Jan.	8, 1866	Betsey, wife of Alanson Lovelace	67	—	13
March	20, 1867	Daniel J. Horton	48	8	2
April	2, 1867	Caleb Ingerson	55	5	4
Aug.	20, 1867	William B. Horton	59	10	29
Feb.	23, 1869	Ada M., wife of G. W. Blackman	34		
April	17, 1869	Christinna, wife of Jeremiah Kilmer	73		
Sept.	24, 1870	Isaac Elliott	50	10	
May	3, 1871	Lucinda, wife of George Ingerson	43	8	28
Feb.	22, 1872	Christina, wife of Benjamin Childs	68		
Feb.	27, 1872	Abram Barner	65	4	5
March	7, 1872	Rachel, wife of John M. Smith	80	11	16
Nov.	26, 1872	Alanson Lovelace	74		
Dec.	28, 1872	Lucinda, 1st wife of Guy Smith	53	2	1
Feb.	24, 1873	J. R. Horton	52	5	19
March	18, 1873	Adelaide Pesse, wife of Andre Delpuech	70	5	6
June	4, 1873	Sylvie, wife of George Frink	32	5	4
Jan.	28, 1875	Hannah, wife of David Horton	80	11	23
June	22, 1875	David Horton	86	8	
Dec.	29, 1875	Abram Patterson	70	10	20
May	15, 1877	Lucinda, wife of J. B. Smith	62	1	
Aug.	31, 1877	Stephen Shores	76	6	17
Oct.	11, 1877	Eve Ann, wife of S. H. Shores	59	3	13
Jan.	5, 1878	Jerusha C., wife of Willard Crotsley	67	3	28
March	15, 1878	Matilda, wife of George Smith	57	5	28
Oct.	23, 1878	Sarah, wife of Edmund Hill	79	9	1
Nov.	25, 1878	Elizabeth, wife of Marvin Lovelace	50	7	25
May	25, 1879	Mary G., wife of I. L. Young	40	6	5
March	24, 1880	Esther, wife of William Horton	91	2	5
Aug.	14, 1880	Col. Franklin Blackman	92	10	16

Sept.	29, 1880	Elizabeth, wife of A. F. Ferguson	68	6	
Nov.	24, 1880	Benjamin Childs	78	3	11
Sept.	21, 1881	John B. Smith	68	9	15
March	22, 1882	Darwin T. Gillett	60	7	7
Dec.	9, 1882	Clarissa, wife of Edward Brigham	68	10	11
April	30, 1883	Saloma J., 2nd wife of Wm B. Horton	58		3
June	1, 1883	S. H. Shores	68	3	22
Dec.	12, 1883	Peter Vancise	49	9	7
Nov.	19, 1884	Jeremiah Kilmer	89	1	16
Feb.	11, 1885	Mary A., wife of Henry Vann	50	8	
Feb.	27, 1885	Emily, wife of John O. Frost	43		
March	22, 1885	Emily, wife of Reuben Young	69	5	6
July	13, 1885	G. W. Heath	62	1	12
July	29, 1885	Josiah Kilmer	64		
Aug.	17, 1885	Stephen Newell	85		
Oct.	22, 1886	Nancy S., wife of J. B. DeMoney	72		11
May	26, 1887	Jerome B. Gillett	66		25
Sept.	26, 1887	Caroline, wife of Abraham Patterson	80	10	12
Dec.	8, 1887	Diana, wife of Stephen Shores	83	2	4
May	4, 1889	Rhoda, wife of Richard Horton	72	8	18
May	12, 1889	Richard Horton	75	11	22
May	20, 1889	William Tuttle	76	2	
June	12, 1889	Charles Chaffee	75	6	14
June	1, 1890	Eliza, wife of Benjamin Smith	80	6	27
Aug.	3, 1891	Benjamin Smith	81	11	14
Nov.	18, 1891	Sarah E., wife of Ensley Gillett	70	7	11
Jan.	1, 1892	Willard Crotsley	81	3	21
March	17, 1892	Horatio W. Hughes	71	10	19
Sept.	21, 1893	Susan L., wife of William P. Horton	53	11	23
Nov.	10, 1893	Reuben Young	78	8	21
Dec.	31, 1893	Henry Vann	58	10	
	— 1893	Lewis B. Gillett	81		
	1893	Jemima, wife of Lewis B. Gillett	78		
Jan.	1, 1894	Dr. C. D. H. Cole	75	8	27
Oct.	31, 1894	Rev. Luther Peck	67	7	22
Dec.	3, 1894	Eliza M., wife of James Sherwood	72		4
Sept.	29, 1895	Sarah Middaugh	92	3	9

June	3, 1896	Mary, wife of Horace Horton	61	3	11
Sept.	3, 1896	William J. Delpuech	71	10	21
Feb.	5, 1897	Elisha J. Newell	63	—	9
March	10, 1897	Catherine, wife of Stephen Newell	94		
Sept.	9, 1897	Ensley Gillett	83	2	1
Dec.	6, 1898	James Sherwood	87	3	9
March	11, 1900	Adaline, wife of Charles Chaffee	75	11	21
Aug.	9, 1901	George Smith	83	6	14
Sept.	26, 1901	Hannah, wife of Dr. C. D. H. Cole	66	8	10
Nov.	17, 1901	George Chaffee	83		6
April	11, 1902	Rhoda, wife of Daniel J. Horton	78	11	22

The earliest marked grave is that of Mrs. "Milly" Horton, who died Feb 11, 1804. Ichabod Blackman, drowned in April, 1798, it is claimed, was buried in this cemetery. Of persons resting here, Mrs. Catharine Newell was the oldest, 94 years; 28 were over 60; 33 over 70; 21 over 80, and 6 over 90 years at time of death.

GORE CEMETERY.

DIED.	NAME.	AGE- yrs mos ds
Aug. 14, 1804	Hannah Park, mother of Judge Gore	83 1 11
March 23, 1813	Sally, wife of Isaac Cash	38 6 1
April 12, 1813	Isaac Cash	46 8
March 22, 1821	Obadiah Gore	77 9 15
April 24, 1829	Anna Avery, wife of Obadiah Gore	84 4 6
May 3, 1830	Christopher Avery	71st
July 9, 1840	Samuel K. Gore	53 7 5
July 30, 1847	Capt. Avery Gore	82 6 20
Jan. 6, 1849	Calista, wife of Samuel K. Gore	54 1 7
May 2, 1861	Avery E., son of Ralph Gore	21 3
March 23, 1866	Lucy, wife of Avery Gore	93rd
Dec. 27, 1867	Jane, wife of George Gooding	73
May 28, 1875	George Gooding	80 3 8

GHENT OR HORTON CEMETERY.

DIED.		NAME.	AGE-YRS mos ds		
April	14, 1818	Elizabeth, wife of John Elliott	46	6	4
May	1, 1846	Neomy, wife of John Tompkins	37		
Jan.	1, 1851	Aaron French	83	10	
June	11, 1857	Hannah, wife of Jabez Tompkins	64	8	11
July	4, 1857	John Elliott	87	5	20
Nov.	13, 1857	Samuel Bailey	36	10	11
Nov.	14, 1857	Joseph Wright	12		
July	13, 1860	Jabez Tompkins	69	10	2
March	4, 1861	Prudence, wife of Abraham Payne	74	6	18
Nov.	6, 1861	Abraham Payne	81	1	8
April	3, 1862	Julia Beloud	69	7	22
Dec.	6, 1863	Mary, wife of Aaron French	85	7	8
May	5, 1866	John N. Dunham	39	4	9
July	30, 1868	Mary, wife of James Horton	28	8	11
July	23, 1869	Rachel, wife of Daniel Hill	55	1	12
Sept.	11, 1870	Ira Tompkins	53	7	20
Dec.	28, 1872	Lydia, wife of Joseph Wright	54		
March	21, 1873	Daniel Tompkins	36	7	
April	5, 1873	Burton Conrad	39		
Jan.	9, 1874	Isaac S. Horton	81	11	19
March	15, 1875	Jane, wife of Richard Pickering	66		
March	26, 1875	Ethelinda, wife of C. D. Ferguson	61		
March	7, 1877	Hannah, wife of Isaac S. Horton	84	6	13
Feb.	18, 1878	George E. Horton	54	3	26
Feb.	17, 1879	Anna, wife of Samuel Davidson	74	11	6
March	9, 1879	Samuel Davidson	73	8	16
Oct.	5, 1880	O. R. Hemenway	43	4	4
April	9, 1881	William Collins	75	5	
Oct.	29, 1885	Eliz'h Chandler, wife of Ira Tompkins	70		
June	26, 1886	Nathan Baxter	63	6	
Jan.	27, 1888	Nancy, wife of O. R. Hemenway	47	7	7
July	20, 1888	Anastagia, wife of Joseph Horton	65	11	
Nov.	28, 1888	Eliza, wife of Burton Conrad	52		
Oct.	4, 1889	William C. Ransom	64	10	19
Aug.	2, 1892	Curtis D. Ferguson	77		

Feb.	9, 1893	James Horton	65	1	28
April	12, 1895	Zipporah, wife of John E. Horton	78	8	7
April	24, 1896	Mary, wife of Samuel Bailey	76	—	17
————	1897	Theresa, wife of Wm. E. Stephenson	70		
April	26, 1898	Daniel D. Tompkins	73	8	20
March	10, 1899	John E. Horton	81	11	1
March	8, 1900	Henri Beloud	76	8	15
April	5, 1900	Elizabeth, wife of William C. Ransom	64	5	24
Feb.	3, 1901	Joseph Horton	82	2	1

BLACK OR PATTERSON CEMETERY.

DIED.		NAME.	AGE—yrs	mos	ds
Feb.	10, 1826	William Ferguson	64		
March	3, 1858	Martha R., daughter of Wm. Patterson	15	1	16
Jan.	27, 1860	William Patterson	62	2	27
May	8, 1874	Emma T., daughter of Wm. Patterson	24		
April	22, 1876	Mary, wife of Wm. Patterson	71	—	10

POST CEMETERY.

DIED.		NAME.	AGE yrs	mos	ds
June	23, 1838	William Rippeth	46	9	28
Sept.	24, 1838	John, son of Wm. Rippeth	13	3	27
Oct.	4, 1849	Cynthia, wife of Aaron Post	43	10	19
July	13, 1850	Rebecca, wife of James Smith	68		
March	2, 1856	Nancy E., wife of L. D. Post	28		4
Nov.	3, 1856	Peter Shores	46	4	15
Oct.	12, 1858	Eunice, wife of Wm. Patterson	19		8
Jan.	3, 1859	Richard Shores	38	11	5
Feb.	13, 1860	Polly, wife of Wm. Rippeth	62	5	18
Oct.	1, 1860	James Smith	76		7
Oct.	19, 1861	Tabitha D., wife of Nathaniel Shores	63		
April	15, 1862	Elias Post	71	4	
April	13, 1868	Martha W., wife of Andrew D. Smith	39	4	12
Nov.	12, 1872	Eli Shores	64	4	
March	5, 1875	George W. Patterson	25	1	16
May	12, 1883	Maria P., wife of Richard Shores	61	1	10

Oct.	8, 1883	Kaziah, wife of Samuel Shores	53	5
Oct.	20, 1886	Jane Shores	70	6 8
Dec.	27, 1891	Abram Shores	73	
Sept.	14, 1894	Lorenzo Dow Post	69	7

NORTH GHENT CEMETERY (old).

DIED.		NAME.	AGE-yrs	mos	ds
Nov.	16, 1852	Pamelia Jayne, wife of Orrin Billings	18	6	22
July	8, 1859	Rosena K. Brown	61	2	16
April	6, 1894	George A. Foucht	80	6	19
Sept.	21, 1896	Charles F. Hiney	45	11	

NORTH GHENT CEMETERY (new).

DIED.		NAME.	AGE-yrs	mos	ds
May	6, 1837	Alphonso Billings	65		
Oct.	6, 1865	Jacob Glasser	56		
Feb.	19, 1883	Joseph Hemenway	78		
March	11, 1883	Sarah, wife of Philip Verbeck	74		
-----	-- 1887	Isaac Decker	80		
April	20, 1892	Abram B. Vancise	61	11	14
June	10, 1893	Pamelia, wife of Joseph Hemenway	88	9	
Dec.	10, 1893	Francis A. Sexton	58	10	14
May	1, 1896	Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Glasser	77		
Aug.	24, 1898	Nancy M., wife of W. R. Vancise	52	3	2
Jan.	8, 1899	Orrilla A. Hemenway	72	9	8
July	16, 1901	Henry Menold	74	3	16



Conclusion.

Although costing a vast amount of research and labor, it is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for us to be able to present this volume to the large number of people who will be interested in its contents. It has not been our aim to make fancy word pictures, but to write history such as will endure for all time. Public and family records have generally been consulted for information, and in verifying all material facts. We wish to express our appreciation for favors extended by the War Department, Washington, D. C.; State Library, Harrisburg, Pa., the custodians of public records in Luzerne and Bradford county for courtesies in our examinations, as also to the Wyoming and Tioga Point Historical Societies. We are under many obligations to Major W. H. H. Gore for his deep interest in this work, information furnished, and valuable records placed in our hands. Miner's History of Wyoming and Craft's History of Bradford County have been used with profit. The old people, with whom our interviews were "feasts of pleasure," are large contributors to this work. We sincerely thank them: Wm. J. Lent, Daniel M. Bidlack, Stephen Bidlack, Giles M. Hoyt, Abraham Gore, Henry Segar, Forbes Low, David Horton, Comfort C. Gore, Rosseter Gillett, Edward G. Gooding, Wm. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kingsbury, Mrs. Orace Powell, Hon. L. J. Culver, Mrs. Margaret Tomkins, Ira Murphy, John R. Post,

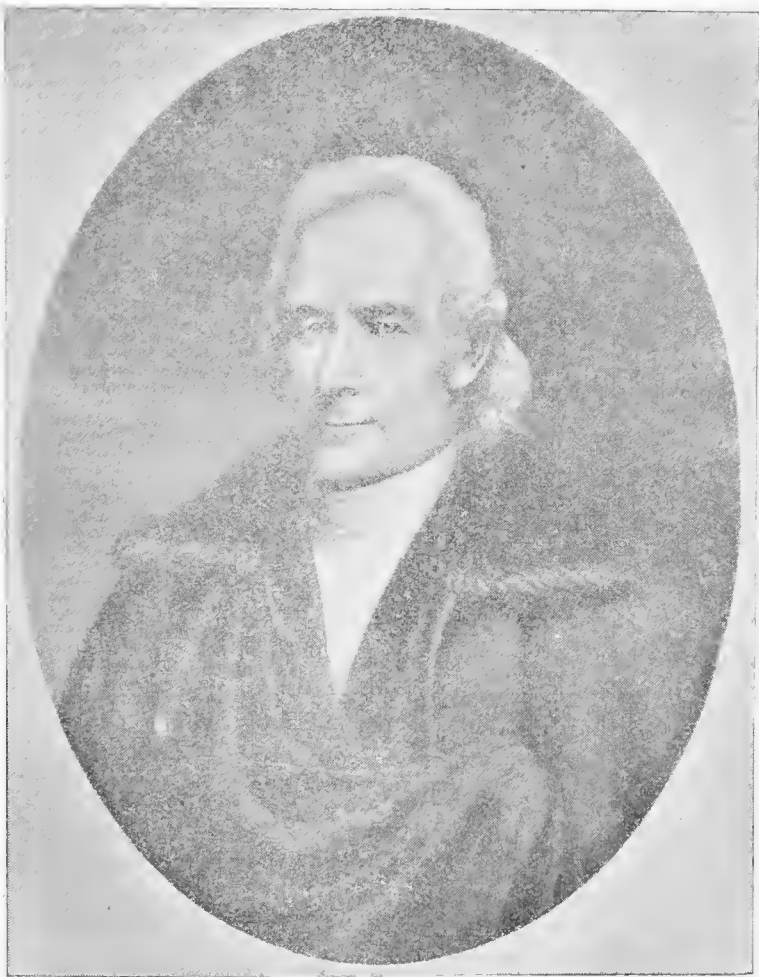
Lloyd Fish, David Newell, Mrs. Sally Horton, Mrs. Lydia Vought, Samuel Minier, Wm. P. Horton, Mrs. Wm. A. Chamberlain, G. W. Blackman, Isaac J. Horton, Hon. and Mrs. C. S. Russell and H. S. Clark. The following have also given valuable assistance : John H. Chaffee, O. F. Ayer, H. H. Johnson, Walter H. French, Mrs. Wm. Spangenberg, Miss N. M. Davies, Henry Forbes, Wm. R. Vancise, Rev. S. F. Wright, Rev. L. P. Howard, H. B. Lent, Abazina French, B. K. Gustin, I. L. Young, Frank Tompkins, S. Griffin, Charles Vann, S. G. Marshall, Moses Vancise, Mrs. Sarah Blair, W. S. Elsbree and Milo Merrill. To these and any others, whose names may have been overlooked, we wish to express our gratitude.



APPENDIX.

COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN.

COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN, who fought for the Independence of America, celebrated in the Yankee and Pennamite struggles, had for his associates the brave men who settled Sheshequin. Until the close of his eventful life he was their friend and neighbor. Without a notice of him our task would be incomplete. This remarkable man was of English descent and a son of John and Keziah (Pierce) Franklin. He was the third in a family of eight children, and was born at Canaan, Conn., September 23, 1749. John Franklin, the elder, was a man of considerable wealth and influence in the town where he lived, a man of integrity, piety and virtue; a strict disciplinarian, yet commanding the love and veneration of his family. The mother is said to have been a woman of uncommon intelligence, quick of wit and of unusual vivacity and power of conversation. Of Colonel Franklin's early life but little is known. He enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his day. The following anecdote is preserved of his boyhood days, as related by Mr. Miner: "Having, as was the custom, accompanied the family on Sabbath to their place of worship, the meeting house being only enclosed but neither ceiled nor plastered, the beams and rafters were all exposed to view. John saw that his austere father sat through the sermon with great uneasiness, but



COL. JOHN FRANKLIN.

could not divine the cause. On returning home, the father said 'John, it is my duty to give you a severe thrashing, so now prepare yourself for you shall have it presently.' 'But you won't whip me, father, without telling me what for?' 'No, certainly; your conduct at meeting is the cause. Instead of attending to the sermon you were all the time gaping about, as if you were counting all the boards and beams in the meeting house.' 'Well, father, can you repeat the sermon?' 'Sermon, no; I had as much as I could do to watch you.' 'If I tell you all the minister said you will not whip me?'" 'No, John, no; but you can't do that.' Young Franklin immediately began with the text, and taking up the discourse went through every head of it with surprising accuracy. 'Upon my word,' said the delighted father, 'I should not have thought it.' 'And now,' said John, 'I can tell you exactly how many beams and rafters there are in the meeting house.' This is the more wonderful, when we remember that the sermons of that day were from one hour to an hour and a half long. His ever-springing affection for his parent is beautifully evinced in his journal. Almost every other page has the entry, 'wrote a letter to father.'"

Colonel Franklin married February 2, 1774, Lydia Doolittle of Canaan, Conn., and in the following spring moved to Wyoming and settled in Plymouth. Here the family remained until the summer of 1776, during which time two sons, Billa and Amos, were born. Colonel Franklin's father had become a proprietor in the Susque-

hanna purchase, and located his right in the township of Huntington. Thither, John, leaving his family in Plymouth, went solitary and alone in the spring of 1775, and made his "pitch" on the banks of Huntington Creek in Luzerne county. Having circumscribed the limits of his claim by notching and blazing the bark of the trees and overturning some of the soil with the poll of his axe, made thus his warrant of entry according to the custom of the times and entered upon the formal possession of his rights. "No white man had preceded him in this vicinity: he was the first, and the unmolested choice of the virgin soil was before him and here he made his selection and dedicated his future home. His faithful dog, the only witness to this act of possession, and his rifle leaning against a tree hard by—the only battery of his defence." During this year he erected his log house, cleared and sowed some three or four acres to grain, and in the summer of 1776 moved his family into the wilderness. His nearest neighbor was at the Susquehanna river, a distance of some seven or eight miles. For the next two years he was busily engaged on his farm, attending the town meetings where he was quick to debate and able to defend his opinions, and was soon looked upon as one of the foremost men of the valley. When the 24th regiment of Connecticut Militia was organized, he was made captain of the Salem and Huntington company. At the battle of Wyoming, Franklin and his company were directed to report at Forty Fort immediately, but his company was so scattered that he was unable to

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bring them on in time to participate in the battle. Of himself, he says, as soon as he had taken care of his family (he had now three children, the third a daughter, Kezia,) he set out with what few of his company could be gathered for Wyoming, and reached the fort too late to participate in the engagement. He was present, however, to lend his advice in regard to the surrender and his aid to the fugitives. Having done all in his power to help the sufferers, he returned to his family, and, taking his wife and three little children, started for a place of safety. Going down the river, he stopped for a short time at Paxtang, then went to Windsor in Berks county. Here the family were attacked with the smallpox, and Mrs. Franklin died November 17, 1778. As soon as the children recovered, about the 1st of December, he set out for Canaan in order to leave his helpless children in the care of his relatives. Hitching a yoke of oxen to a cart, he put into it his three little children (the oldest four years, the youngest eight months old,) tied a cow by the horns to follow and drove on, having a cup into which he milked from time to time as occasion required and fed the babe. Thus he traveled the rough way 200 miles, through forests, fording streams and frequently sleeping under the canopy of the heavens, though in the month of December, arriving at his destination in safety, having exhibited all the patience and tenderness of a mother as well as the care and providence of a father.

After devastating the country, burning houses, destroying crops and driving off what live stock they could

find, the Tories and Indians abandoned the valley. Soon after a few of the old settlers began to venture back to secure some portion of their crops if any had been left by the enemy. They built some log houses for shelter and defence, in which they spent the winter. Franklin returned to Wyoming early the next spring. Here his ability as a leader was readily acknowledged, and from this time he began to be the foremost man at Wyoming. He was now in the 30th year of his age, over six feet in height, broad of shoulder, lithe, strong, quick, resourceful, fearless, a very athlete physically, commanding the respect of all for the uprightness of his life, his commanding abilities and his unquestioned patriotism. Those who had returned to Wyoming for better protection had formed themselves into a military company, of which Franklin was made the captain; he was also appointed a justice of the peace, so that he combined in himself both the highest military and civil functions in Wyoming, and to his decisions all bowed with respect and confidence. In the expedition of Colonel Hartley, in the autumn of 1778 were two companies from Wyoming: 58 men of the Independent company under Captain Simon Spalding, and 12 volunteers of the Militia company commanded by Franklin. In this expedition, Franklin and his men were in the fore-front and won the greatest praise of their commander. In Sullivan's campaign he was captain of the Wyoming Volunteers, and in the attack of General Hand on Chemung, known as "Hogback Hill," was severely wounded in the shoulder, which, of course, pre-

vented further participation in the campaign. From the return of this expedition in October, 1779, until the close of the war, scouting parties of the Wyoming Militia were out daily watching exposed points, pursuing marauding bands of Tories and Indians, protecting workmen on their farms and the many ways where there was danger from the lurking foe, a service that taxed to the utmost the skill and judgment of the commandant, whose eyes must be everywhere. Franklin was not content in planning these military expeditions, but not infrequently took part in them himself. Early in September, 1780, Captain Franklin and three men set out on a scout up the river. At Tioga Point they came to where large parties had encamped and saw two Indians. At Tioga they found a canoe, and in two days' easy sail arrived safely at Wyoming fort. On another occasion, he accompanied a scout as far as Wysox, where they had a brush with the enemy and captured a sword and a silver watch—this Franklin wore to the day of his death, a memento of his fortitude and of his bravery. Yet we find him holding his justice's court, at work upon his farm, taking a hand in the hunt, writing letters about Wyoming affairs—in short, in all the multifarious work that came to his hand.

After the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania over the Susquehanna Company's purchase had been affirmed by the Trenton decree (December 30, 1782,) contrary to all expectation, the government, instead of confirming the settlers in their possessions, declared that nothing could

be done to interfere with the claims of those holding Pennsylvania title, and instead of quiet the New England people were given to understand that they must purchase their land at the land-holder's own prices or vacate their homes. An association composed of the Gores, Roswell Franklin, John Franklin and others of the prominent New England men in Wyoming, was formed for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land about Owego, in the State of New York, upon which they would remove. Franklin was absent on a tour of exploration from May till June, 1783, but for some reason the purchase was never consummated. He returned, determined to resist every act by which an attempt should be made to wrest from the settler his claim to the lands which were bought by the blood of his kindred. The struggle which ensued was long and bitter. In the various conferences which were held with commissioners and other officials, in writing letters, in visiting various other parts of the Wyoming settlements, in circulating petitions pleading the cause of the Connecticut people before the supreme executive council, congress and the legislature of Pennsylvania, Franklin was constantly busy and "always true to the people whom he represented and for whom he spoke, challenging not only the unqualified confidence of the settlers, but calling forth the bitterest epithets from the partisans of the Pennsylvania land-holders. Whenever the rights of the Connecticut people were assailed he stood ready for their defence." In nothing was Colonel Franklin more distinguished than in his

wonderful versatility in devising means for the accomplishment of his purpose. When it became evident that the legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by the land-holders, the first scheme was to secure a court in which the private right to the soil could be tried. Failing in this, the next movement was to interest the Connecticut government in behalf of the suffering settlers; but in this the government declined to use anything but the moral influence of its opinions on its executive council of the Commonwealth. Next was the new state plan in which it was intended, through the aid of the Susquehanna company and the sympathy felt for the New England people at Wyoming to bring on a sufficient force to wrest the territory from the grasp of the Commonwealth. At this date the articles of Confederation were in effect, which compelled Congress to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of any state. Men prominent in politics, possessed of great wealth and personal influence, pledged Franklin their support. A conference was had with General Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga fame, who had just succeeded in securing statehood for Vermont under much opposition, and who, in cocked hat and feathers, came on to Wyoming, declaring that he had made one state and "by the Eternal God and the Continental Congress he would make another." The plan seemed feasible and success certain. In the meanwhile, the Pennsylvania government became thoroughly alarmed and began to make overtures for peace. The disputed territory was erected into the county of Luzerne by an

Act of the Legislature passed September 25, 1786. This was the next act of conciliation and compromise.

Colonel Timothy Pickering, who had been quartermaster in the Revolutionary army and held in high esteem throughout the country, a man of consummate skill and tact and of great ability, courage and enterprise, was appointed to organize the new country. Promises were freely made that the settlers should be quieted in their possessions if the laws of Pennsylvania were permitted to go into effect. At the suggestion of Pickering, a petition was circulated and numerouslly signed by the old settlers, stating that seventeen townships, each five miles square, had been allotted to settlers prior to the Trenton decree, and praying that these lots be confirmed to settlers thereon; the legislature, March 28, 1787, passed what was called the Confirming Law, confirming said lots to the settlers thereon, providing for compensation to Pennsylvania claimants out of the unoccupied lands in the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Act establishing the county of Luzerne and the Confirming Law created heated discussion in Wyoming. On the one side it was declared that Pennsylvania had come to a better understanding of the case and was disposed to treat the settlers with justice, recognize their rights, secure their titles to their lands, give them courts and officers of law and representation in the legislature. On the other side it was contended that no confidence could be placed in Pennsylvania, that she had frequently allured them to

trust her promises only to deceive and destroy them, and was now under a different guise, pursuing the same policy of deception and fraud—that there were many who had expended large sums of money in the purchase of land lying outside of the seventeen townships, others whose husbands, fathers or brothers had been killed in the war, and whose lands had not been assigned until after the Trenton decree, but the title of these was in justice as good every way as that of the old settlers in the townships; and then the half-share men, who had come to them in their distress, relying upon their promise, who had aided them in their conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities, and by their loyalty and courage had driven them to make this offer of compromise, whom now to forsake would be the most wicked treachery, that these were abandoned without recognition and compensation. A public meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the law and determining what course should be pursued. Quoting from Mr. Miner: “So great a gathering had not been in the valley for years. Matters of the highest moment were to be discussed and decided. Indeed, the future of Wyoming seemed to rest on their deliberations and the decision of that day. Little less than war or peace appeared to be involved in the issue. All felt the magnitude of the questions to be resolved. But Wyoming was no longer united. Discord had reared its snaky crest; malign passions were awakened. Brother met brother, friend greeted friend not with the all hail of hearty good

will, but with beating heart, knit brow and the frown of anger and defiance. Colonel Pickering, sustained by the Butlers, the Hollenbacks, the Nesbits and the Denisons, appeared as the advocate of the law and compromise. Colonel Franklin, supported by the Jenkinses, the Spaldings and the Saterlees, came forth the champion of the Connecticut title." The meeting ended in riot and confusion, although a vote was taken to support the law and accept the compromise. These measures completely thwarted Franklin's new state scheme. The whole country was in confusion. Pickering had succeeded beyond his expectations in the first part of his program, of dividing the Connecticut people and setting the old settlers against the half-share men. Franklin, however, continued busy, devoting all his tireless energy and consummate ability to uniting opposition to the Confirmation Law. In order to frustrate the efforts of Franklin, Pickering determined to get rid of him, for a time, at least. A writ was obtained secretly and intrusted to competent hands, and Franklin, unsuspecting the plot, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to Philadelphia jail on the charge of high treason. "The news of the arrest and abduction of Franklin spread over the country as fast as couriers could carry it. The northern part of Luzerne was swept with a whirlwind of excitement: Here the half-share men principally lived. The blow which struck down Franklin was aimed at them. He had fallen in defence of their rights. He was their leader, counsellor and friend. They felt their interests were at stake

and determined that Pickering, for whom they could find no language strong enough to express their contempt, should suffer for this assault upon their beloved leader." Pickering fled to Philadelphia. In November, 1788, a court was ordered to be held at Wilkes-Barre for the trial of Franklin. Chief Justice McKean presided. Franklin's strong frame was bowed and weakened by sickness and 13 months' confinement, and his spirit was broken. "The lion was tamed." He was indicted for high treason, but the trial was never called and Franklin was admitted to bail, it was claimed, under promise that he would not further oppose the laws of Pennsylvania. Soon after (1789) he removed to his farm in Athens township, Bradford county, where he lived until his death, but never took out for it a title under Pennsylvania, nor was ever molested because he did not.

In 1792 Colonel Franklin was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county. From the expiration of his term as sheriff, he was busy for a number of years as one of the commissioners and as the clerk of the Susquehanna Company, which continued to hold frequent meetings at Athens, selling rights and granting townships. The Intrusion Law (1795) made these acts criminal. Under this act, Colonel Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee and Joseph Biles were indicted at the August sessions, 1801, of Luzerne county, and a special verdict found against them. The case was removed by certiorari to the Superior court. The act was held to be constitutional, but the defendants were discharged on other grounds.

In 1781, while Connecticut claimed jurisdiction over the county of Westmoreland, representatives were sent to her assembly at Hartford. Colonel Franklin went one year. In 1795 and 1796 he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Assembly. From 1799 to 1803 he was in the assembly every term. Mr. Miner says of him: "A few months before an election with great tact Franklin would commence his essays, awaken old and new prejudices and hopes, kindling the spirit of the people to that degree of warmth that Colonel Franklin *must* go to the Assembly, and he went." As an evidence of his popularity in this county, in 1801 he received every vote in the Tioga district, and in the Wyalusing district all but six; in 1802, every vote but three in the three election districts of which the county was composed, and in 1803 all but ten. In the legislature, on all those questions relating to land titles he was ever ready to defend with his might the half-share men, and bitter in denunciation of the inhumanity and greed of the landlords. An attempt was made in the sessions of 1802-3 to expel him from the House on account of his being under indictment for violations of the Intrusion Law; but it failed. Determined, however, to get rid of him, in 1804 an act was passed setting off that part of Luzerne county which contained the residence of Franklin to Lycoming. The first draft of the bill included that part of Luzerne, north of Towanda creek and west of the Susquehanna river. Colonel Franklin, when the bill was read, arose in his seat and informed the gentlemen that he lived on the

east side of the river. The bill was accordingly changed so as to include him in the dismembered portion. In 1805, however, he was elected by the people of Lycoming, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies he appeared again at Lancaster and took his seat. As it was his crowning, so it was his closing victory. In politics, Colonel Franklin was a Federalist, and wielded so large an influence in Luzerne county—in the nearly equally balanced parties of the state, that he was courted and countenanced by eminent politicians in the Commonwealth. Even between him and Colonel Pickering civilities passed and they dined together at the table of a mutual acquaintance.

His life had been one of constant toil, exposure and anxiety, burdened with many cares and wearied with many conflicts. The great questions to which he had devoted his great energies were practically settled, and he desired the peace and rest of his own home. Here he was not idle, but as long as strength remained he was busy in the cultivation of his farm and in the management of private enterprises in which he was engaged. Surrounded by friends who loved and revered him, it was his delight to recount the story of his early days and the sufferings and toils of his associates and companions. Although usually grave and dignified in his demeanor, there was a vein of sly humor often mingled in his conversation. At one time, in giving his evidence before court, referring to some transaction which took place about the time of his abduction, he observed that about

that time he was called "on important business to Philadelphia; he had just gone in company with several gentlemen to that city." At another time he referred to his moving to Athens as immediately after his return from a protracted visit to Philadelphia. He was a ready writer and his pen was constantly employed. He possessed a most remarkable memory which he retained to the last. In his last years it was his custom to attend the funerals of the older people of his acquaintance and make some remarks, relative to the life and character of the deceased, which for many years were held in grateful remembrance. In earlier years Franklin was a communicant member of the Congregational church. During the period of strife and war and political contention, he gave little thought or attention to religious matters. In his retirement during the last years of his life he was a pronounced Universalist. He read his Bible much, and for many years the older people spoke reverently of his long, fervent prayers and devout conversation. Colonel Franklin married for his second wife Abigail, daughter of Capt. Stephen Fuller, and widow of Capt. James Bidlack, who was massacred by the Indians, July 3, 1778. By this marriage he had no children, but was ever a father to the two sons and two daughters left by Captain Bidlack. Colonel Franklin died at his home in Athens, March 1, 1831, at the age of 81 years, 3 months and 8 days. He is buried on a gravelly bluff, a few rods north of his mansion, overlooking the highway and in full view of Tioga Point, with which he was for many

years so closely associated. His wife, Abigail, died in Athens, Jan. 30, 1834, in the 83d year of her age. She is buried beside the colonel, and their resting place is marked by a plain marble slab which gives only their names, ages and dates of death. Of the children of John and Lydia Franklin, Billa settled first at Palmyra, N. Y., afterwards at St. Albans, N. Y., where he died leaving a family of nine children; Amos, a physician by profession, settled at Cayuga village and died there Oct. 11, 1804, leaving one son, Henry, who died without children; Keziah married Dr. Solomon Beebe, settled at Geneva, N. Y., and died without children.—*Compiled from Miner's History and address of Rev. David Craft, before Tioga Point Historical Society.*



Bradford County.

Bradford county was formed as **Ontario County**, Feb. 21, 1810, by an Act of Assembly, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. By Act of March 24, 1812, the county was organized for judicial purposes and the name changed from Ontario to **Bradford**, in honor of William Bradford of Pennsylvania, second Attorney-General of the United States under President Washington.

The population of the county, as determined by the different enumerations, has been : 6,288 in 1810 ; 11,554 in 1820 ; 19,746 in 1830 ; 32,769 in 1840 ; 42,831 in 1850 ; 48,734 in 1860 ; 53,204 in 1870 ; 58,541 in 1880 ; 59,233 in 1890 ; 59,403 in 1900.

DIVISIONS.

The following are the townships, area, date of organization and territory from which taken :

Wyalusing—Area, 26 square miles, organized March, 1790, from Stoke.

Wysox—Area, 20 square miles, organized April, 1795, from Tioga.

Athens—Area, 49 square miles, organized January, 1797, from Tioga.

Ulster—Area, 16 square miles, organized January, 1797, from Tioga.

Burlington—Area, 24 square miles, organized January, 1802, from Wysox.

Orwell (Mt. Zion, 1801)—Area, 32 square miles, organized from Athens and Ulster. changed to Orwell in 1802.

Canton—Area, 38 square miles, organized August, 1804, from Burlington.

Towanda—Area, 15 square miles, organized January, 1808, from Wysox and Wyalusing.

Smithfield—Area, 42 square miles, organized between 1804 and 1810, from Ulster.

Pike (Bradford)—Area, 43 square miles, organized from Rush and Orwell, changed to Pike in April, 1813.

Warren—Area, 44 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Rush and Orwell.

Windham—Area, 35 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Orwell.

Wells—Area, 35 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Athens.

Columbia—Area, 43 square miles, organized August, 1813, from Smithfield.

Springfield (Murraysfield)—Area, 44 square miles, organized August, 1813, from Smithfield.

Asylum—Area, 24 square miles, organized November, 1814, from Wyalusing. The original township of Asylum was taken from Wyalusing in 1814; from Asylum Albany was taken off in 1824; *Durell township* was formed from Asylum, Monroe and Wysox in 1842; Wilmot was next taken off from Asylum and reorganized from Asylum and Wilmot in 1858; now followed the dispute over names, which was settled in 1859 by dropping the name of Durell and removing the name of Asylum to what had been Durell and the name of Terry given to what had lastly been Asylum.

Troy—Area, 42 square miles, organized December, 1815, from Burlington.

Ridgebury—Area, 38 square miles, organized February, 1818, from Athens and Wells.

Franklin—Area, 15 square miles, organized September, 1819, from Towanda and Canton.

Sheshequin—Area, 35 square miles, organized May, 1820, from Ulster and Wysox.

Monroe—Area, 36 square miles, organized September, 1821, from Towanda. Monroe township was taken from Towanda, and Towanda reorganized from Burlington and part of Towanda.

Litchfield—Area, 30 square miles, organized December, 1821, from Athens.

Albany (New Albany)—Area, 36 square miles, organized February, 1824, from Asylum.

Tuscarora (Spring Hill, 1829)—Area, 29 square miles, organized from Wyalusing, changed to Tuscarora, February, 1830.

Granville—Area, 23 square miles, organized, February, 1831, from Burlington, Canton, Franklin and Troy.

Rome (Watertown)—Area, 30 square miles, organized December, 1831, from Orwell, Sheshequin and Wysox.

South Creek—Area, 31 square miles, organized May, 1835, from Ridgebury and Wells.

LeRoy (Union, September, 1835)—Area, 44 square miles, organized December, 1835, from Canton and Franklin.

Herrick—Area, 20 square miles, organized February, 1838, from Orwell, Pike, Wyalusing and Wysox.

Standing Stone—Area, 16 square miles, organized September, 1841, from Herrick, Wyalusing and Wysox.

Armenia—Area, 17 square miles, organized February, 1843, from Canton and Troy.

Wilmot (Greenwood)—Area, 50 square miles, organized May, 1849, from Asylum.

North Towanda (Sugar Creek)—Area, 10 square miles, organized December, 1851, from Towanda.

Overtown—Area, 46 square miles, organized February, 1853, from Albany, Franklin and Monroe.

West Burlington—Area, 24 square miles, organized February, 1855, from Burlington.

Terry—Area, 34 square miles, organized May, 1859 ;
Asylum changed, Durell dropped.

Barclay—Area, 20 square miles, organized May, 1867,
from Franklin.

The following are the **Boroughs** of the county and
date of incorporation :

Towanda—March 5, 1828.

Athens—March 29, 1831.

Troy—April 11, 1845.

Sylvania—May 5, 1853.

Burlington—February 14, 1854.

Monroe—May 19, 1855.

Rome—February 3, 1858.

LeRaysville—May 16, 1863.

Alba—February 4, 1864.

Canton—May 10, 1864.

South Waverly—January 28, 1878.

New Albany—December 6, 1879.

Wyalusing—February 16, 1887.

Sayre—January 27, 1891.

President Judges.

	TERM.
John Bannister Gibson.....	1813 to 1816
Thomas Burnside.....	1816 to 1818
Edward Herrick.....	1818 to 1839
John N. Conyngham	1839 to 1849
Horace Williston.....	1849 to 1851
David Wilmot.....	1851 to 1857
Darius Bullock.....	Sept. Term 1857
David Wilmot.....	1857 to 1861

Ulysses Mercur.....	1861 to 1865
Farris B. Streeter.....	1865 to 1874
Paul D. Morrow.....	1874 to 1890
Benjamin M. Peek	1890 to 1891
Benjamin M. Peek	1891 to 1899
Adelbert C. Fanning	1899 to 1901
Adelbert C. Fanning	1901 incumbent

All the Judges prior to Wilmot were appointed by the Governor. A Constitutional Amendment in 1850, provided for the election of the Judges of the several Districts. All Judges holding commissions by appointment were cut off and made to expire on the first Monday of December, following the election of the new Judges. The new Judges were elected at the general election (1851) next following the adoption of this Amendment. Hence, it will be seen why Williston who had been appointed for a term of ten years, did not serve longer.

In 1857 Judge Wilmot was a candidate for Governor, he therefore resigned, and Darius Bullock was on the 8th day of August, 1857, appointed to fill the vacancy, by Governor Pollock, his commission to expire on the first Monday of December following. Wilmot was defeated for Governor at the October election; he was accordingly re-commissioned Judge, by Governor Pollock, to hold said office until the first Monday of December following the next General election. In 1858 he was again elected and commissioned for a full term of ten years. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in January, 1861, when he resigned his position as Judge and Ulysses Mercur was appointed his successor March 19, 1861. Judge Mercur's commission being issued to hold until the first Monday in December following the next general election, he was elected in October, 1861, for a full term of ten years and commissioned accordingly.

In 1864 Judge Mercur was elected to Congress. Farris B. Streeter was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mercur by a commission dated March 4, 1865, to hold until the first Monday of December following the next general election. In October, 1865, Judge Streeter was elected for a full term of ten years.

By the Act creating the office of Additional Law Judge and the Act making Bradford and Susquehanna county each separate

Judicial Districts, Judge Streeter was succeeded as President Judge of the 13th District by Paul D. Morrow in 1874. In 1880 Judge Morrow was re-elected for a term of ten years. He served his term lacking only 20 days, having died Dec. 15, 1890. Benjamin M. Peck who had been elected for a term of ten years in November, 1890, was appointed Dec. 17, 1890, by Governor Beaver to fill the unexpired term of Judge Morrow. Judge Peck died in office Sept. 9, 1899, and on Sept. 21, 1899, Adelbert C. Fanning was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1900, Judge Fanning was elected to a full term of ten years. Judge Gibson was the youngest of our judges, being appointed at the age of 32 years.

Associate Judges.

	TERM.
George Scott - appointed by Governor	1813 to 1818
John McKean " " "	1813 to 1840
Jonathan Stevens " " "	1818 to 1841
John Laporte " " "	1840 to 1845
Abraham Goodwin " " "	1841 to 1844
David M. Bull " " "	1844 to 1845
Harry Morgan " " "	1845 to 1850
Reuben Wilbur " " "	1845 to 1849
Jere Adams " " "	1849 to 1851
George Tracy " " "	1850 to 1851
Harry Ackley--Elected	1851 to 1856
Myron Ballard "	1851 to 1856
John F. Long "	1856 to 1861
Aaron Chubbuck "	1856 to 1857
John Passmore -Appointed	1857 to 1858
John Passmore--Elected	1858 to 1863
Volney M. Long "	1861 to 1866
Levi P. Stalford "	1863 to 1868
J. Wilson Vandyke "	1866 to 1871
Zebulon Frisbie "	1868 to 1873
Stephen D. Harkness--Elected	1871 to 1876
Chauncey S. Russell "	1873 to 1878

Aaron Chubbuck resigned and John Passmore was appointed Dec. 7, 1857, to serve until first Monday of December, 1858.

Sheriffs.

Abner C. Rockwell.....	Elected October, 1812
John Spalding, 2nd.....	" " 1813
Lemuel Streator.....	" " 1818
Joseph C. Powell.....	" " 1821
Reuben Wilber	" " 1821
Benjamin McKean	" " 1827
Lockwood Smith, Jr.....	" " 1830
John L. Webb.....	" " 1833
Guy Tozer	" " 1836
Ira H. Stephens.....	" " 1839
John N. Weston.....	" " 1842
John F. Means	" " 1845
William S. Dobbins	" " 1848
Chester Thomas.....	" " 1851
John A. Codding	" " 1854
Thomas M. Woodruff.....	" " 1857
A. Hanson Spalding	" " 1860
J. Monroe Smith	" " 1863
William Griffis.....	" " 1866
J. Perry VanFleet.....	" " 1869
J. Monroe Smith.....	" " 1872
Andrew J. Layton.....	" November, 1875
Peter J. Dean	" " 1878
William T. Horton.....	" " 1881
Dallas J. Sweet.....	" " 1884
Morris Shepard	" " 1887
Joseph Powell.....	" " 1890
Nathan V. Weller	" " 1893
Ulysses M. Fell	" " 1896
Homer B. Drake.....	" " 1899
Stephen F. Robinson.....	" " 1902

Abner C. Rockwell was the youngest sheriff, being elected at the age of 29 years.

Under the Constitution of 1790 each elector voted for two candidates and the two receiving the greatest number of votes were forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one of whom the Governor commissioned to be Sheriff. The same rule applied to Coroners.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Cyer and Terminer, etc.

Charles F. Welles.....	Appointed July 13, 1812
George Scott.....	" " 1, 1818
Burr Ridgway.....	" Feb. 8, 1821
George Scott.....	" Jan. 26, 1824
Darius Bullock	" Feb. 19, 1830
Alpheus Ingham.....	" Jan. 1, 1831
James P. Bull.....	" May 7, 1831
Samuel Strait.....	" Jan. 12, 1836
Joseph C. Powell.....	" Oct. 21, 1836
David Cash.....	Appointed and elected Jan. 21, 1839
Aaron Chubbuck	Elected October, 1842
Addison McKean.....	" " 1845
Allen McKean	Elected October, 1848, '51, '54, '57
E. O'Meara Goodrich	Elected October, 1860-'63
William A. Thomas	" " 1866-'69
Benjamin M. Peck.....	Elected Oct. and Nov., 1872-'75
George W. Blackman	Elected November, 1878-'81
William J. Young.....	" " 1884-'87
Henry J. Madill.....	" " 1890
Mial E. Lilley.....	" " 1893-'96
J. Andrew Wilt.....	" " 1899-'02

Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills were made elective by the Constitution of 1838. Prior to this date, appointments were made by the Governor from the party representing his political faith.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

George Scott.....	Appointed July 1, 1818
Burr Ridgway.....	" Feb. 8, 1821
George Scott.....	Jan. 26, 1821

Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.

Eliphalet Mason.....	Appointed July 1, 1818
Charles Whitehead..	" Feb. 8, 1821
Alpheus Ingham.....	" Jan. 26, 1824

Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.

Charles F. Welles....	Appointed July 13, 1812
Alpheus Ingham.....	" Feb. 19, 1830
Elisha S. Goodrich	Jan. 1, 1831
George A. Mix.....	" " 12, 1836
Dummer Lilley.....	" May 11, 1838
Ephraim W. Baird.....	Appointed and elected Jan. 21, 1839
Julius Russell	Elected October, 1842
Lyman E. DeWolf.....	" 1845
Horatio Black.....	" 1848
H. Lawrence Scott	" 1851
James H. Webb.....	" 1854 '57
Nathan C. Elsbree.....	" " 1860 '63
Henry J. Madill	" " 1866
Charles E. Gladding.....	" " 1869
Otis J. Chubbuck.....	" " 1872
Cephas E. Andrus.....	Elected November, 1875
Addison C. Frisbie	" 1878
James H. Webb	" 1881

Adelbert D. Munn.....	Elected November, 1884
James W. Hurst.....	“ “ 1887
Charles M. Hall.....	“ “ 1890
Alfred C. Blackwell.....	“ “ 1893
John N. Califf.....	“ “ 1896
George T. Ingham.....	“ “ 1899
William J. McCabe.....	“ “ 1902

District Attorneys.

Thomas Smead.....	Elected October, 1850
James Macfarlane.....	“ “ 1853
Paul D. Morrow.....	“ “ 1856
Guy H. Watkins	“ “ 1859
Paul D. Morrow	Appointed September, 1862
George D. Montanye.....	Elected October, 1862
William T. Davies.....	“ “ 1865
Warner H. Carnochan.....	“ “ 1868
Joseph B. Reeve.....	“ “ 1871
John N. Califf.....	Elected November, 1874
Isaiah McPherson	“ “ 1877
Adelbert C. Fanning	“ “ 1880
Eleazer J. Angle	“ “ 1883
J. Andrew Wilt	“ “ 1886
John W. Coddling	“ “ 1889
Benjamin Kuykendall, Jr.....	“ “ 1892
James T. McCollom	“ “ 1895
Louis T. Hoyt.....	“ “ 1898
Frank K. Stephens.....	“ “ 1901

Originally the Commonwealth was represented by Deputy Attorney-Generals, who acted under deputations from the Attorney-General of the State. In case of vacancies, the Court made temporary appointments. The Deputy Attorney-Generals, who served shorter or longer periods for Bradford county, in order of service, were: Henry Wilson, Garrick Mallory, Charles Catlin, T. B. Over-

ton, George Denison, Edward Overton, Ethan Baldwin, Darius Bullock, William Patton, David Cash, Silas Noble, Stephen Pierce, George Sanderson, E. W. Hazard, Darius Bullock, George Sanderson and Henry Booth.

The office of District Attorney was created by the Act of May 3, 1850, taking the place of and abolishing the office of Deputy Attorney-General.

Sept. 1, 1862, Paul D. Morrow was appointed to fill vacancy, caused by the absence of Guy H. Watkins, being in the volunteer service.

County Commissioners.

Joseph Kinney	Elected October, 1812
Justus Gaylord, Jr.....	" " "
William Myer	" " "
Burr Ridgway.....	" " 1813
Samuel McKean *.....	Appointed November, 1814
Salmon Bosworth.....	Elected October, 1815
Nathaniel Allen.....	" " 1815
Eliphalet Mason	" " 1816
Joseph C. Powell	" " 1817
Bartholomew Laporte	" " 1818
William Myer.....	" " 1819
George Hyde	" " 1820
Lemuel Streater.....	" " 1821
Darius Bullock.....	" " 1822
John Taylor	" " 1823
Theodore Leonard.....	" " 1824
Gould Seymour	" " 1825
Burton Strait	" " 1826
Churchill Barnes	" " 1827
Hezekiah Dunham	" " 1828
Eliphalet Mason	" " 1829
John L. Webb	" " 1830
Isaac Cooley.....	" " 1831
John Elliott	" " 1832
Morris Spalding.....	" " 1833

Elias Rockwell	Elected October, 1834
Harry Morgan	" " 1835
Elisha S. Goodrich *.....	Appointed May, 1836
Daniel Park.....	Elected October, 1836
Irad Stevens.....	" " 1837
Myron Ballard	" " 1838
Irad Wilson.....	" " 1839
Benjamin Buffington	" " 1840
Edson Aspinwall	" " 1841
Daniel Brink.....	" " 1842
Joseph Towner.....	" " 1843
Luman Putnam.....	" " 1844
Ashbel L. Cranmer.....	" " 1845
John H. Black	" " 1846
Hiram Spear..	" " 1847
Simeon Decker.....	" " 1848
Augustus S. Smith.....	" " 1849
Sturges Squires.....	" " 1850
Daniel B. Cotton	" " 1851
Isaac A. Park.....	" " 1852
Stewart Smiley	" " 1853
George H. Bull.....	" " 1854
Perley H. Buck.....	" " 1855
Dummer Lilley.....	" " 1856
Daniel Decker	" " 1857
Perley H. Buck	" " 1858
William A. Thomas.....	" " 1859
William H. Decker	" " 1860
Isaac Lyon.....	" " 1861
Josephus Campbell.....	" " 1862
William B. Dodge.....	" " 1863
John Beardslee.....	" " 1864
Sterne McKee.....	" " 1865
William B. Dodge.....	" " 1866
John A. Moody.....	" " 1867
Ezra Loomis	" " 1868
John B. Hinds	" " 1869

Ezra C. Kellogg.....	Elected October, 1870
Morris Shepard	" " 1871
Benjamin Kuykendall.....	" " 1872
Abram Snell	" " 1873
Morris Shepard	Elected November, 1874
Maurice J. Coolbaugh.....	" " 1875
George W. Kilmer	" " "
John Baldwin	" " "
James W. Hurst	" " 1878
Daniel Bradford.....	" " "
Miles F. Ransom	" " "
Daniel Bradford.....	" " 1881
Myron Kingsley	" " "
Miles F. Ransom	" " "
Levi W. Towner.....	" " 1884
Milton O. Loomis.....	" " "
George H. Vandyke	" " "
Levi W. Towner.....	" " 1887
Sheldon H. Lindley	" " "
George H. Vandyke.....	" " "
Sheldon H. Lindley	" " 1890
Pembroke S. Squires.....	" " "
Henry W. McCraney.....	" " "
John Wolf.....	" " 1893
Horace Horton.....	" " "
Walter K. Green.....	" " "
George M. Decker.....	" " 1896
Edward M. Pitcher	" " "
Horace M. Spalding	" " "
Edward M. Pitcher.....	" " 1899
Horace M. Spalding	" " "
John H. Murray, Jr.....	" " "
John D. Kinney *.....	Appointed March, 1901
Michael J. McNulty	Elected November, 1902
Edson D. Harkness.....	" " "
John D. Kinney	" " "

At the first election, October, 1812, Joseph Kinney was elected for a term of one year. Justus Gaylord, Jr., for two years and William

Myer for three years. In 1814 Clement Paine was elected but refused to serve. Samuel McKean was appointed for one year and in 1815 Nathaniel Allen was elected for two years, the balance of Paine's term. Owing to the provisions of the new Constitution, Morris Shepard was elected for a term of one year and Abram Snell for two years.

* Nov. 14, 1814, Samuel McKean was appointed for one year to fill vacancy caused by the refusal of Clement Paine to qualify. May 10, 1836, Elisha S. Goodrich was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Morris Spalding. March 9, 1901, John D. Kinney was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Edward M. Pitcher.

All other Commissioners have served a full term of three years.

County Superintendents.

Emanuel Guyer.....	Elected 1854
Charles R. Coburn.....	Elected 1857, '60
Otis J. Chubbuck.....	Elected 1863, '66
Austin A. Keeney.....	Elected 1869, '72, '75
J. Andrew Wilt.....	Appointed January, 1878
George W. Ryan.....	Elected 1878, '81, '84, '87, '90, '93
Herbert S. Putnam.....	Elected 1896, '99, '02

The office of County Superintendent was created by Act of May 8, 1854, which provides that the school directors of each county shall meet in convention at the seat of justice on the first Tuesday of May in each third year and select *viva voce* by a majority of the directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent for three succeeding school years. (Each school year begins with the first Monday of June, from which date, the term of superintendent is reckoned).

Austin A. Keeney died in office Jan. 23, 1878, and J. Andrew Wilt was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving till the first Monday of June, 1878.

Historical Memorandum.

(These blank pages are reserved for noting historical events, which may have escaped the attention of the author, future events and family records.)

Historical Memorandum.

Historical Memorandum.

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Historical Memorandum.

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